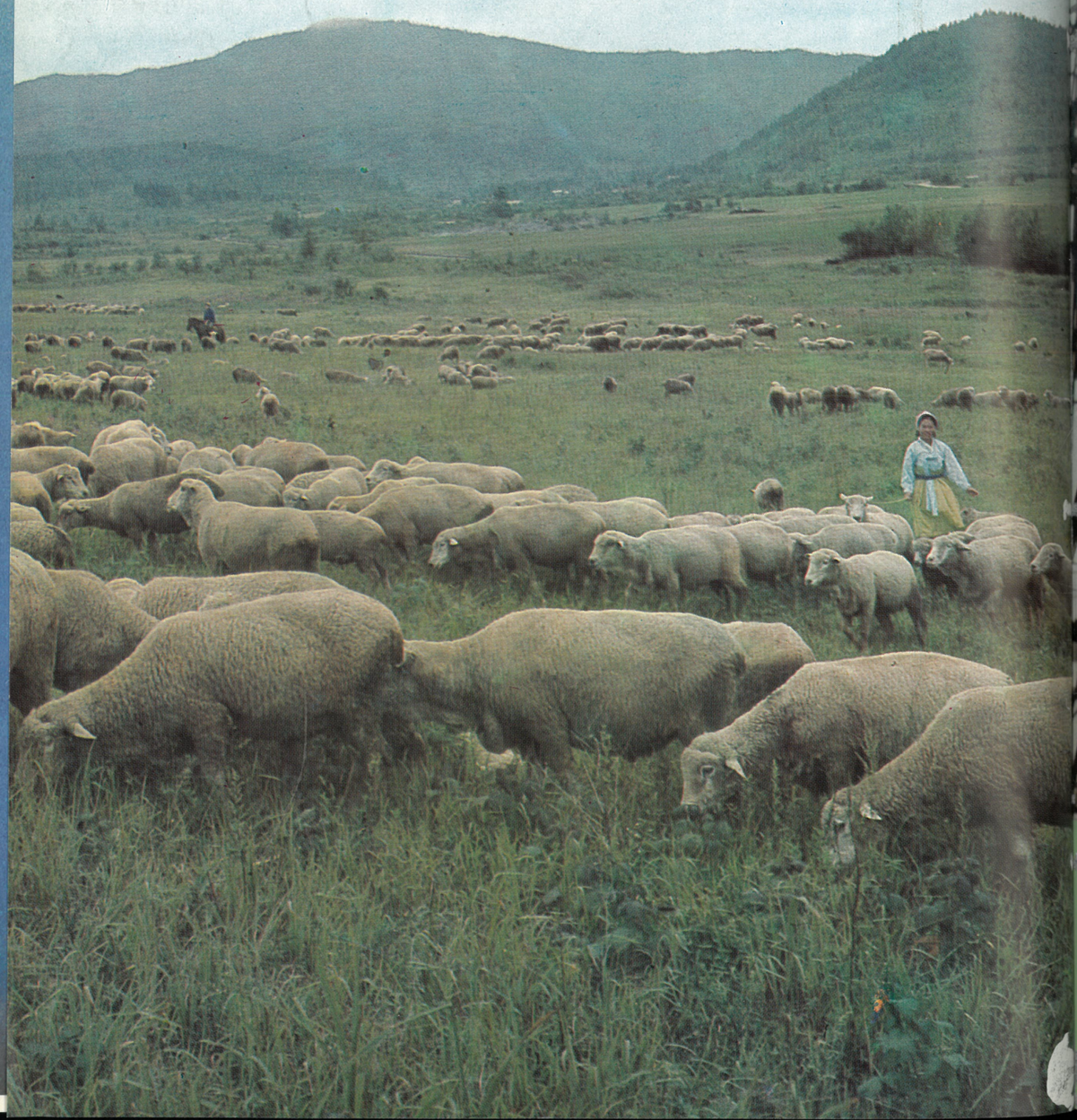
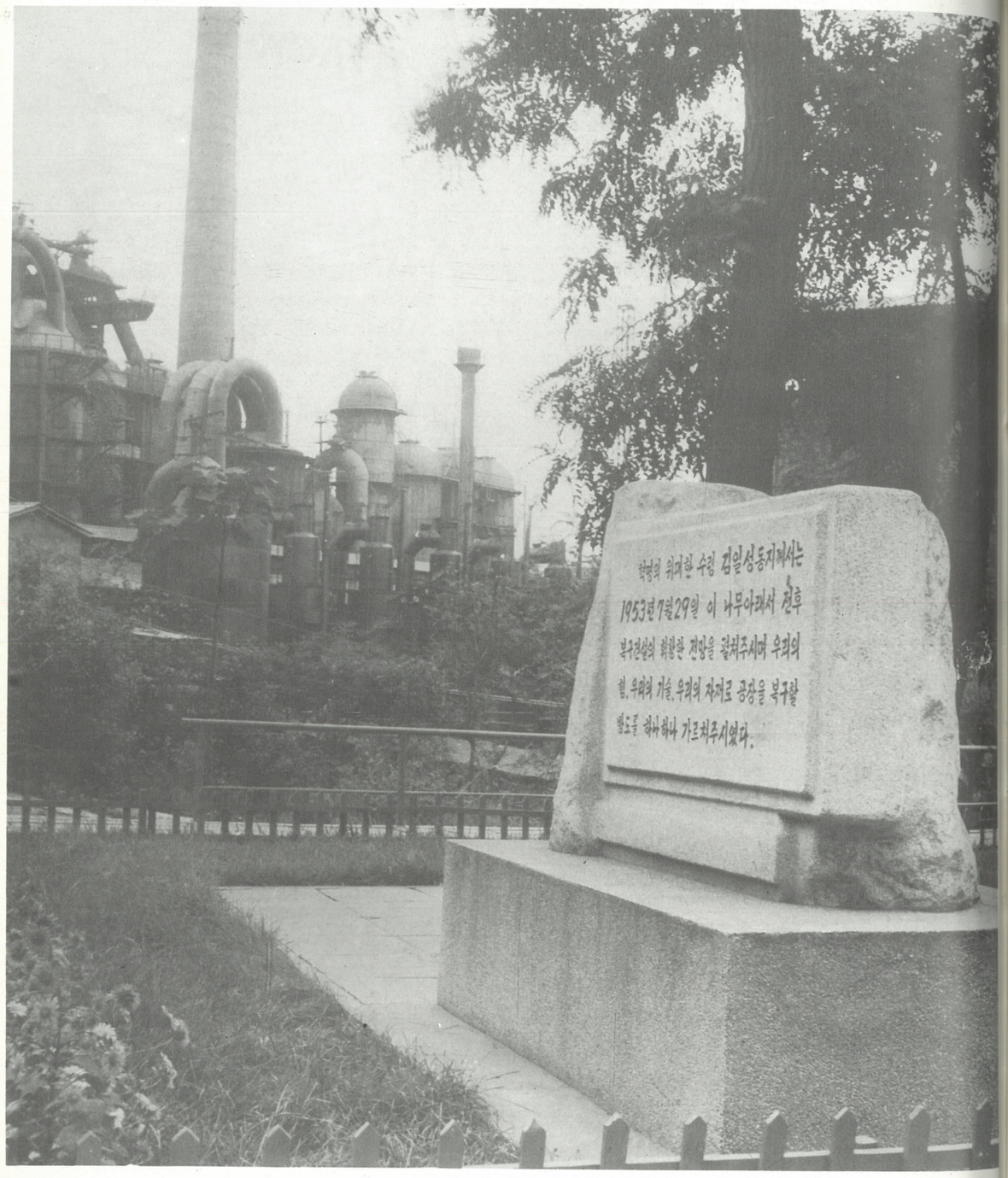
No. 13502



STACK 3
PER. DIV.
AUG 23 1978
NYPL

Korea Today

7
1978

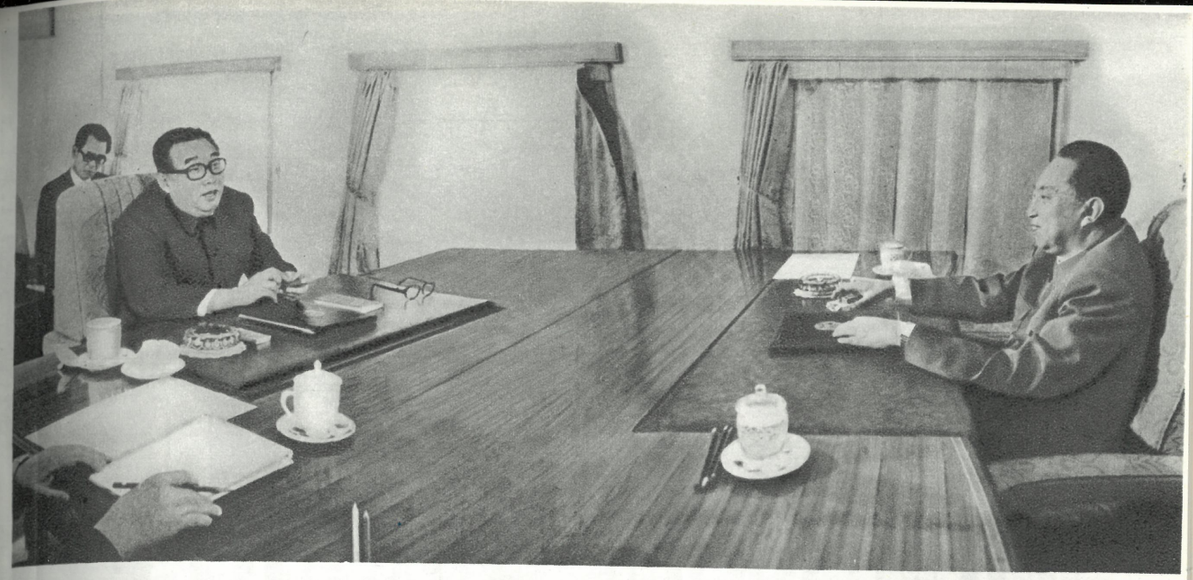


The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng respond to the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd by raising high their firmly grasped hands

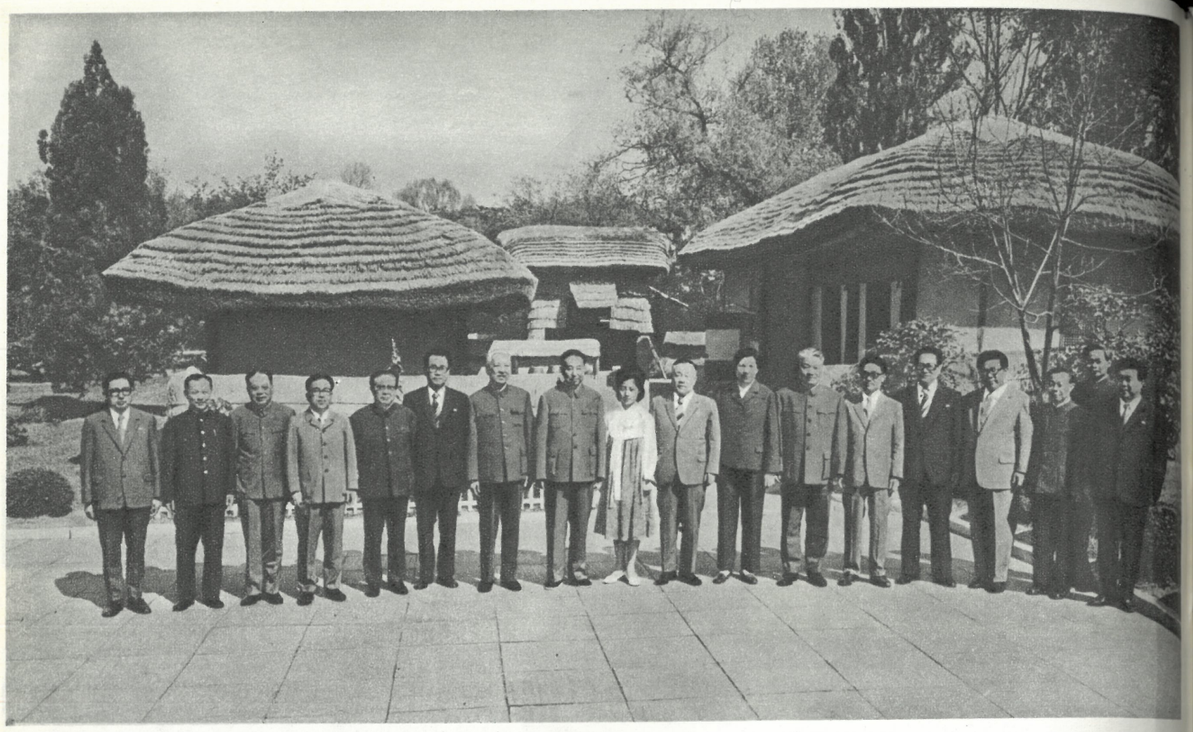
DEMONSTRATION OF MIGHT OF MILITANT FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY BETWEEN KOREAN AND CHINESE PEOPLES

Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, together with a Hero of the Republic and a People's Actor, presents the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng with a statuette "Comrades-in-Arms Sealed in Blood"

Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng



Hundreds of thousands of working people and students in Pyongyang warmly welcome Comrade Hua Kuo-feng along the route



The wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng visits Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution

In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng inspects the February 8 Vinalon Complex

A scene "Warm Welcome to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" of the finale from the mammoth mass gymnastics "Song of Korea"

The wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng plants two pine-nut trees with good care in the yard of the Management Board of the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with His Excellency President France Albert Rene

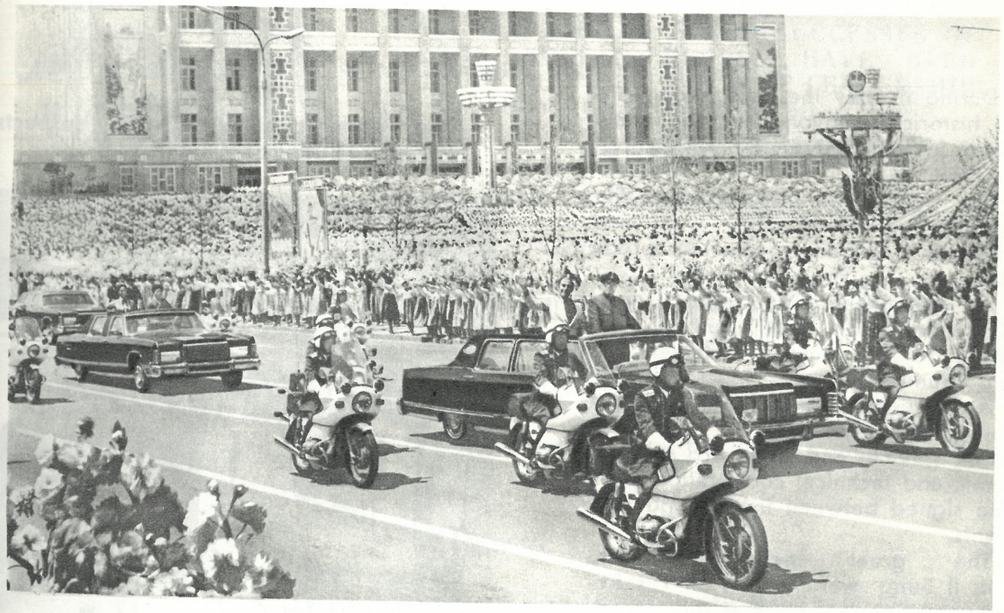
GOODWILL MISSION OF SEYCHELLOIS PEOPLE

On the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene paid an official visit to our country for four days from May 4.

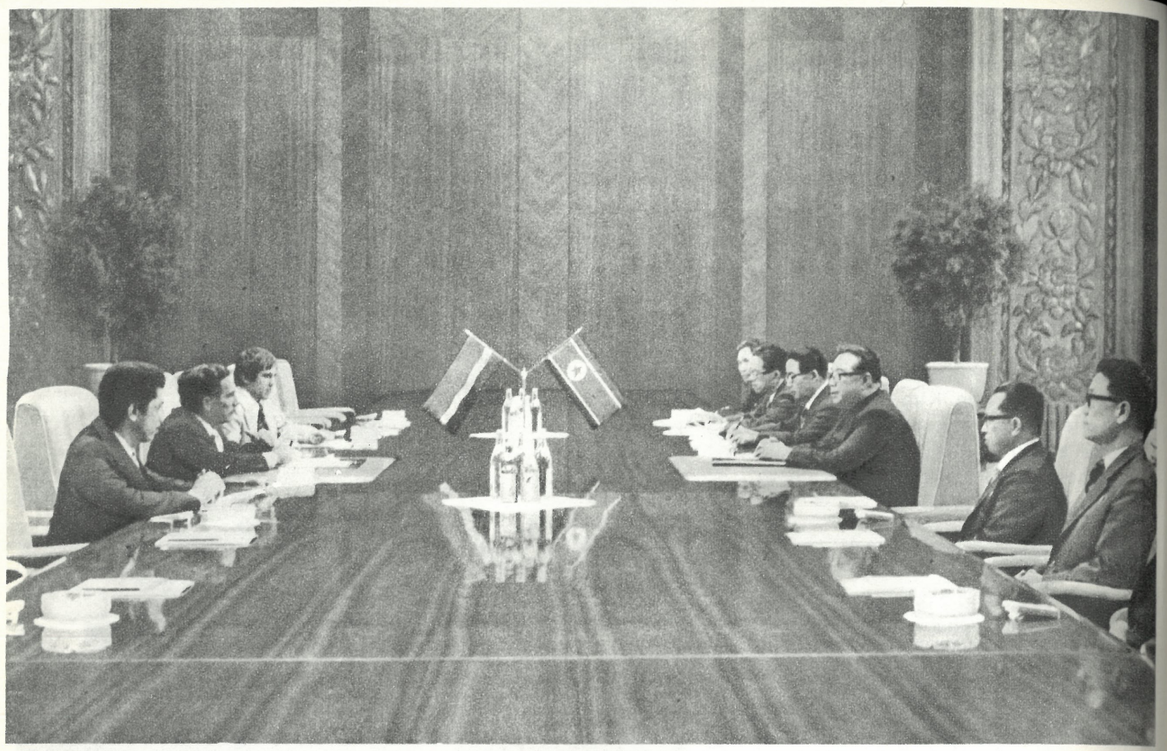
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly received His Excellency President France Albert Rene at the airport.

Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President France Albert Rene and the unanimity of views was reached on all questions discussed.

In the name of the entire Pyongyang citizens, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee presents ornamental silver swords to His Excellency President France Albert Rene and Madame



Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcome the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene along the route.



Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President France Albert Rene

During its stay the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and many places in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province.

Our people warmly welcomed the guests everywhere they went and colourful welcome functions took place.

An agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation was signed between the two countries.

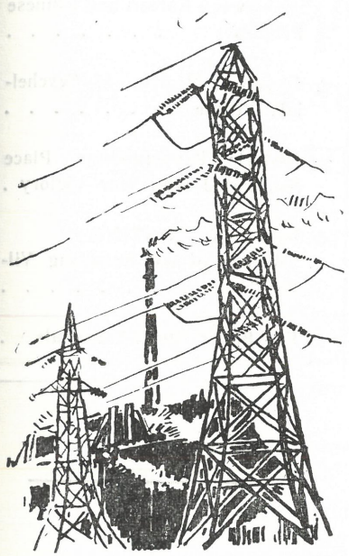
An agreement on cultural cooperation, a trade agreement, an agreement on air services and an accord on economic and technical cooperation were also signed between the two governments.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly saw off His Excellency President Rene at the airport.

The government delegation inspects the Pyongyang Metro

Korea Today

No. 7 (262) 1978



MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House
Pyongyang, DPRK

CONTENTS

LAW OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
On Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea . . . 11

THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LAW OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA 13

WE POSITIVELY SUPPORT ALL THE MEASURES OF THE CHINESE PARTY, CONSIDERING THEM TO BE CORRECTLY REFLECTING THE UNANIMOUS DESIRE AND PURPOSE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE
KIM IL SUNG 21

ALL THE VICTORIES AND SUCCESSES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN SCORED UNDER THE WISE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG
HUA KUO-FENG . . 25

Korea-China Friendship Will Be Everlasting . . 29
Great Victory Day 33
(Legendary Hero, the Sun of the Nation)
"A Great Man Has Appeared to Rescue Korea!" . 36
"Green Pine on Namsan Hill" 38
Swing Ground 40
The Great Leader's Line of Three Revolutions . . 42
Hamhung Pansong Pine 45
IIJI Founded in Tokyo 49
The Juche Idea Is the Sacred Banner of the Era of Independence 51

30 YEARS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

South Pyongan Province 56

THIS IS HOW WE DID

Establishment of a Solid Raw-material Base Relying on Domestic Resources 61

[SERIAL]
Outline of Korean History (4) 64

KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

Yaksandongdae 67

KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION

Question of Utmost Urgency 70

How Was US Imperialism Defeated in the Korean War? 72

The Criminal "Two Koreas" Plot (2) 75

Kumgaeguri Frog 77

South Korean Puppet Clique Seek to Join in Non-alignment Movement 78

Cunning Tricks to Maintain the Old International Economic Order 79

Gala Days of the Iraqi People 81

□ LIBRETTO □

THE FLOWER GIRL
A Revolutionary Opera Based on the Classic Play of the Same Title 82

PHOTOGRAVURES

☆ **Demonstration of Might of Militant Friendship and Solidarity between Korean and Chinese Peoples** 1

☆ **Goodwill Mission of Seychellois People** 6

☆ **Historic Revolutionary Place Associated with War Victory** . 89

☆ **KOREAN PAINTING**
"Women of the Namgang Village" 92

☆ **For Better Stuffed Animals** . 93

△ **News** . . . 46

△ **Do You Know!** . . . 48

FRONT COVER: On the construction site of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Hwanghae Iron Works on July 29, 1953, and at this historic place he pointed out concrete ways to restore it, speaking of the grand plan for postwar rehabilitation and construction

INSIDE BACK COVER: Refrigerators are mass-produced

BACK COVER: The Unsa-ryu (silvery stream) of Mt. Oekumgang (Outer Kumgang)

Law of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Labour is a matter of paramount importance which constitutes the basis of the socio-economic life under socialism. Socialism and communism is built through the voluntary and creative labour of the working millions.

In our country the democratic and socialist revolutions were carried out to the hilt under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power. Thus the Juche-based revolutionary programme of labour mapped out during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has been successfully put into effect and a solid system of socialist labour set up.

In our country labour has become an independent and creative one for the working people who, freed from exploitation and oppression and as genuine masters of the country and society, work with conscious enthusiasm and creative ingenuity for the fatherland and the people and for their own welfare on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one".

All the wealth of society created by the labour of the working people is used exclusively for the prosperity and development of the nation and the promotion of the people's well-being.

All working people in our country are voluntarily participating in labour with the right to work and according to their ability, and they are provided with secure jobs and working conditions by the State.

Labour under our social system is regarded as the most sacred and

honourable. In our society those who are conscientious and exemplary in labour enjoy the love and high respect of the people.

Love of work is one of the most valuable qualities of the working people in our society.

Their cultural and technical standards, as well as their ideological level, are improving constantly and labour productivity is increasing steadily.

At present, we are faced with the historic task of carrying on the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—with added vigour, consolidating and developing the socialist system, making the working people's life more independent and creative and bringing earlier the complete victory of socialism and the nationwide victory of our revolution. For creditable accomplishment of this lofty historic cause it is necessary that the successes gained by our people in carrying through the labour policy be fixed in the law and that the principles and requirements to be maintained in the socialist labour be legally stipulated.

The Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, revolutionary and popular, that is based on the Juche idea serves as a powerful instrument with which to defend and execute the socialist labour policy and hasten the historic cause of the working class.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

1. To adopt the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
2. To enforce the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as from May 1, 1978.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PYONGYANG, APRIL 18, 1978

The Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

CHAPTER 1

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST LABOUR

Article 1. Labour under socialism is an independent and creative labour by the working people emancipated from exploitation and oppression.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the working people work with zeal and creative initiative for the prosperity of the fatherland, well-being of the people and for their own welfare.

Article 2. Labour is the source of all material and cultural wealth and a powerful means of transforming nature, society and man.

Socialism and communism is built through the creative labour of the working millions.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea labour acquires the most sacred and honourable nature.

Article 3. Under socialism labour is carried out collectively by the working people for the common aims and interests.

The working people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea work jointly, aiding and helping each other forward on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one".

Article 4. Under socialism the citizen is bound in duty to participate in labour.

All able-bodied citizens in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take part in social labour according to their abilities.

Article 5. Under socialism all working people have the right to work.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unemployment has been abolished for good and all.

All working people choose their occupations according to their wishes and talents and are provided with secure jobs and working conditions by the State.

Article 6. Under socialism labour is based on the high consciousness of the working people who are the masters of the country and society, the masters of the revolution and construction work.

The State strengthens the ideological revolution to equip the working people firmly with the Juche idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and to cultivate all of them in a proprietary attitude towards labour.

Article 7. To eliminate the essential difference between labours and make labour a pleasant affair and a vital need of the working people is an indispensable requirement of the building of socialism and communism.

The State promotes the technical revolution and thus obliterates the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between farm and industrial labour, frees the working people from arduous labour, and gradually diminishes the gap between physical and mental labour.

Article 8. The elevation of the cultural and technical levels of the working people as a whole is a sure guarantee for accelerating the building of socialism and rearing the working people to be able builders of socialism and communism.

The State fully ensures every condition for all working people to study while working, through the medium of the advanced educational system and popular educational policy.

Article 9. To increase labour productivity constantly and develop production at a fast rate is an inexorable requirement of the building of socialism and communism.

The State sees to a large growth of labour productivity and a rapid development of production by stepping up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, deepening and developing the Chollima Movement, giving priority to political work and organizing economic work skilfully.

Article 10. Labour under socialism is social labour performed under the single socialist economic system.

In accordance with the policy of unified and detailed planning, the State organizes social labour in a planned and rational way in all areas of the national economy.

Article 11. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea all the material and cultural wealth created by labour is used entirely for the prosperity and development of the country and the enhancement of the working people's well-being.

The State applies correctly the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done and constantly improves the working people's material and cultural standards.

Article 12. To combine work with recreation properly and to protect the working people in labour is an inherent demand of the socialist system which values man most of all.

The State guarantees sufficient rest for the working people so that they may restore the energies expended in work and protects their lives and health through the universal free medical care and advanced labour protection systems.

Article 13. The socialist labour policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a precious revolutionary gain won through the struggle to put into effect the revolutionary labour programme formulated in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and to carry out the democratic and socialist revolutions.

The State endeavours for the further development of the socialist labour policy and the nationwide implementation of the popular and democratic labour policy.

CHAPTER 2

LABOUR IS A SACRED DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Article 14. The working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are revolutionaries fighting for the materialization of the communist ideal.

It is an honour and the most sacred duty of the citizen to love labour and take part in it conscientiously.

The citizen should voluntarily participate in the worthwhile labour for socialist and communist construction.

Article 15. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the working age is 16 upwards.

Labour by children under the working age is prohibited by the State.

Article 16. The working day is eight hours.

According to the difficulty and special conditions of labour, the State may set the working day at seven or six hours.

The working day of a woman worker with more than three children is six hours.

Article 17. The working people should revolutionize and working-classize themselves through labour and work in a way worthy of masters by maintaining the communist attitude towards labour and displaying a high degree of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Article 18. The labour discipline of socialism is a self-conscious discipline and the scrupulous maintenance of this discipline is the bounden duty of the working people.

The working people should strictly maintain the labour discipline of socialism and keep the working hours; they are not allowed to leave their work places freely without going through due formalities.

Article 19. It is an essential duty of the socialist working people to develop the technical revolution vigorously.

The working people should create new norms continuously and produce and build more within the unit hour by raising their technical and skill levels and taking an active part in the technical innovation movement.

Article 20. With a great pride in and a high sense of responsibility for their work, the working people should display all their wisdom and energies and overfulfil their daily, monthly and quarterly plans without fail by tapping all reserves and possibilities.

Article 21. The working people should be diligent and constantly improve the quality of their products by adhering strictly to the technical regulations and the standard processes of operation in production and construction.

Article 22. The working people should prize and love their machines and equipment like the apple of their eye, increase the utilization of the equipment, and economize in raw materials and other supplies to the utmost.

Article 23. The working people should maintain their work places neat and hygienically clean, guard them with vigilance, and strictly observe the labour protection law and regulation to prevent accidents.

Article 24. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the position of a citizen is determined by whether he works conscientiously or not. A model worker enjoys the love and high respect of the people.

Those who work as masters and perform great labour feats in socialist construction are awarded State decorations, such as the title of Labour Hero and honorary titles.

CHAPTER 3

THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR

Article 25. The rational organization of social labour is an important guarantee for exploiting all manpower resources of the country and giving full play to the creative ardour and talents of the working people to ensure a continuous big growth of production.

The State explores and uses all manpower resources in town and country in a unified way.

Article 26. The State fully meets the requirements of the Taean work system in the organization of social labour.

Factories, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should convert labour administration work into work with people, follow the mass line in the organization of labour, and make a scientific and rational use of manpower.

Article 27. Labour planning is the basis for the proper organization of work and the effective use of manpower resources.

The State draws up and carries out realistic and active labour plans which dovetail the country's sources of labour with the demand for manpower down to the detail.

Article 28. The State adheres firmly to the principle of maintaining the balance of manpower between industry and agriculture, between productive and non-productive branches, and between basic and auxiliary productive branches.

The State organs including labour administration offices, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should distribute manpower on the principle of deciding on the number of workers in the non-productive branches in keeping with the country's level of economic development while giving priority to its growth in the productive branches; and they should steadily increase the proportion of manpower in the branches immediately concerned with production.

Article 29. The State actively taps the country's sources of labour and fosters labour reserves systematically to meet the manpower demands of the national economy in a planned way.

The economic institutions and labour administration offices at all levels should frame their plans for replenishing and regulating manpower in accord with the requirements of the State's economic policy and thus meet in good time the demands for manpower envisaged in the plan for the development of

the national economy and regulate and distribute manpower properly to different economic branches and areas.

Article 30. The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should allocate manpower correctly in accordance with their sexes, ages, physical constitutions, wishes, technical and skill levels so that the working people may give full scope to their creative wisdom and abilities.

Article 31. The State provides all conditions for women to participate actively in social labour.

The local government bodies and the relevant State organs, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should build up nurseries, kindergartens, children's wards, public service facilities for the convenience of working women, and organize home industry workteams and home cooperatives so that women who do not go to work may join them if they wish.

Article 32. Factories, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should eliminate the waste of labour and enable their workers to make full use of the 480 minutes of working time by organizing work properly in conformity with the specific character of the production processes, the level of technical equipment and the working conditions, thoroughly establishing order in labour management and fully ensuring working conditions for them.

Article 33. In organizing the life of the working people the State thoroughly observes the principle of eight hours of work, eight hours of rest and eight hours of study.

The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should properly combine work, rest and study and thus regularize the labour of the working people, make their study a day-to-day affair, and ensure their rest well.

Article 34. When there is a temporary surplus of manpower due to unavoidable circumstances, the State institutions and enterprises should take timely measures to use it temporarily for helping other factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in their productive work.

They are not allowed to dismiss workers at will just because there is a temporary surplus of manpower.

Article 35. It is strictly forbidden to mobilize at will the manpower of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms for other work.

The productive manpower of factories and enterprises should not be mobilized for other work without the approval of the State.

In the busy farming season no one is allowed to mobilize farmers for work which has nothing to do with farming.

Article 36. The management personnel of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms are duty bound to take part in productive labour for a period prescribed by law.

CHAPTER 4

SOCIALIST DISTRIBUTION BY THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Article 37. Distribution by the quantity and quality of work done is an economic law of socialism; and distribution by accomplished work is an effective means of raising the working people's enthusiasm for production and technical and skill levels and stimulating the development of the productive forces.

The State thoroughly carries out the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done while steadily elevating the working people's political and ideological consciousness.

Irrespective of their sexes, ages and nationalities, the working people receive equal remuneration for equal work.

Article 38. The State fixes the pay scale on the principle that the working people restore the physical and mental energies expended in work and that it guarantees their livelihood.

The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should pay living allowances correctly to the workers, office employees and cooperative members according to the pay scale and the principle of payment stipulated by the State.

Article 39. The basic forms of pay applied to the workers, office employees and cooperative members are piece payment and fixed payment, and the forms of additional pay are extra allowance and bonus.

The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should correctly apply different forms of payment so as to boost the working people's enthusiasm for production and to make them give free scope to their creative ability.

Article 40. The State allots living allowance funds to factories and enterprises on the basis of correct assessment of the fulfilment of their production plans in indices of goods and their cost plans according to the business-accounting principle.

Factories and enterprises should grant bounties to model workers on the basis of correct assessment of the fulfilment of their production assignments, quality of their products, utilization of the equipment and materials, etc.

Article 41. The work norm is the gauge to evaluate the results of work by, and the correct fixing of work norms is an important condition for proper application of the socialist principle of distribution.

The State maintains the mass line firmly in the work of fixing work norms and implements the principle of determining them on the basis of correctly reckoning with the working people's level of ideological consciousness, their technical qualifications, new achievements of science and technology, etc.

Article 42. The State builds up in each national economic branch a model factory where enterprise management has been regularized and standardized and production normalized in keeping with the requirements of the Taean work system and fixes national standards of work norms on the basis of the data obtained there.

The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should set scientific and progressive work norms in accord with the national standards to suit the developing realities and specific conditions, correctly apply them and renew them constantly.

Article 43. The daily work-points are the gauge by which to evaluate the results of labour of farmers and workers serving the cooperative farms and to fix the sizes of their shares.

Cooperative farms should correctly assess the daily work-points and regularly make them known to the public, and allot shares properly to their farmers and workers in their service according to their work-points.

Article 44. The sub-workteam management system and workteam premium system are an important guarantee for cultivating the agricultural workers in the collectivist spirit and correctly implementing the socialist principle of distribution.

The agricultural guidance organs and cooperative farms should introduce the sub-workteam management system and the workteam premium system and thus correctly assess the daily work-points and properly make additional remuneration for work.

Article 45. The State adheres to the principle of rationally readjusting the ballance of living allowances between the workers and office employees in all branches with the development of industry and agriculture and the growth of labour productivity, of evenly raising the incomes of the farmers in different areas, and of proportionately elevating the general living standards of the workers, office employees and farmers.

CHAPTER 5

LABOUR AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION; IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S TECHNICAL SKILL

Article 46. The central task of the technical revolution is to eliminate the essential difference in labour and free the working people from arduous work.

The State strives even to free the working people, now rid of exploitation and oppression, from the restraints of nature and to ensure them complete equality in labour, by advancing the technical revolution to a new, higher stage on the basis of the successes achieved in socialist industrialization.

Article 47. The State obliterates the difference between heavy and light labour, and eliminates labour under heat-affected and

harmful conditions, through all-round mechanization, semi-automation and automation in various fields of the national economy including industry.

Article 48. The State further consolidates the successes in the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and brings its chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization to an early completion through vigorous promotion of the rural technical revolution, thereby achieving the industrialization and modernization of farming and eliminating the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour.

Article 49. The scientists, technicians and producers should unfold the technical innovation movement on a mass scale by strengthening their creative cooperation.

The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should give a great stimulus to the movement for creative ideas and rationalization and introduce new ideas and rationalization devices into production without delay.

The State confers benefits on inventors, originators of new ideas and production innovators who have made a great contribution to the development of the national economy, and grants technical licences to them.

Article 50. The State trains all working people to be competent personnel equipped with the latest achievements of science and technology, well versed in up-to-date machines and equipment and capable of skilfully managing the national economy. This is done through the regular educational system and different forms of part-time education, such as factory and farm colleges, factory and farm higher specialized schools, evening schools and correspondence courses.

Article 51. The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should set up properly the systems of learning technical skills and passing on skills to raise steadily the working people's technical and skill levels and to make all of them master more than one kind of modern technique and versed in their machines and equipment as well as in the techniques of their respective branch of work.

Article 52. The State enforces the system of examinations for engineers' grades and for technical skill rating in order to improve the working people's technical qualifications.

The State's scientific and technical institutions and labour administration offices should regularly organize these examinations.

CHAPTER 6
LABOUR PROTECTION

Article 53. Good labour protection is an important condition for providing the working people with free, safe and better cultural and hygienic conditions for work, and for protecting their lives and promoting their health.

The State thoroughly implements the policy of keeping labour protection ahead of production.

Article 54. The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should set up the system of education in labour safety for the working people to understand the policy of labour protection and acquire the technical knowledge on labour safety, thus making them regard the work of labour protection definitely as their own affair.

No one is allowed to put people to work before initiating them into the labour protection policy and the technical knowledge on labour safety in the given branch of work.

Article 55. Providing the working people with safe and neat and hygienically clean conditions for work is the foremost task of all State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations.

They should make labour safety arrangements and provide industrial hygienic conditions against high temperature, gas and dust, guaranteeing good lighting, illumination and ventilation; and constantly improve and perfect them to prevent labour accidents and occupational diseases and to enable all people to work in safe and neat and hygienically clean work places.

Article 56. The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should minutely check on the labour safety conditions before organizing production and work, and timely eliminate spots dangerous to the lives and detrimental to the health of the working people.

If a threat of accident appears in the process of production, production should be discontinued immediately; it should be resumed after the danger has been removed.

Article 57. Construction and designing establishments and relevant State institutions and enterprises should provide thoroughgoing labour protection conditions for the working people in constructing factories, enterprises, buildings, structures and in manufacturing machines and equipment.

The newly-built, expanded and repaired factories, enterprises, buildings, structures, and newly-made machines and equipment should not be commissioned or put into operation before the relevant inspecting and controlling organs check up or permit.

Article 58. The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should regularly organize medical check-ups for the protection of the working people's health and take timely measures for it.

Article 59. The State pays special attention to the labour protection of working women.

The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should provide adequate labour protection arrangements and sanitary facilities for working women.

It is not allowed to assign arduous and unhealthy labour to women, and to put pregnant or suckling women to night work.

Article 60. The State provides the working people with labour protection devices and supplies them free with working necessities and nutriments.

While at work, the working people should always use the specified labour protection devices and working necessities, and should economize labour protection supplies to the utmost.

Article 61. The State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations should introduce strict system and order in production, and make standard processes of operation and labour protection regulations, seeing to it that all officials and working people observe them strictly.

The State should exercise strict control to prevent irresponsible labour protection causing grave consequences to the protection of the working people's lives and the promotion of their health.

CHAPTER 7
LABOUR AND RECREATION

Article 62. The working people have the right to rest.

The State guarantees the working people the full right to rest through the eight-hour day, paid holidays, accommodation in sanatoria and rest-homes at State expense, a steady increase in cultural facilities, and so on.

Article 63. The working people take rest when the day is over.

Economic establishments and enterprises are not allowed to make them work overtime.

Article 64. The working people have an off day a week.

The gala days set down by the State and Sundays are holidays.

In case the State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations make people work on a holiday due to unavoidable circumstances, they should give them a day off without fail within a week's time.

Article 65. The workers, office employees and cooperative farmers have annually a fortnight's regular holiday and, in some kinds of trades, an additional holiday from 7 to 21 days.

Article 66. In addition to the regular and additional holidays, the working women have a maternity leave, 35 days before and 42 days after the childbirth, irrespective of the length of their service.

Article 67. The State extends the networks of sanatoria and rest-homes in many ways, modernizes their facilities and widely organi-

zes sightseeing and exploration of scenic beauties in order to meet the growing demand of the working people for cultural recreation.

The State institutions and enterprises concerned should efficiently manage their sanatoria so as to enable the working people to have enough rest while working.

CHAPTER 8

STATE AND SOCIAL BENEFITS FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE

Article 68. The State regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to assume the responsibility for the livelihood of the entire working people and to raise their material and cultural standards steadily.

Besides the remuneration for their work, the working people receive a lot of additional benefits from the State and society.

Article 69. The State provides functional modern houses and hostels to the working people.

The State builds modern rural houses at its expense and offers them free for cooperative farmers' use.

Article 70. The State supplies the workers and office employees and their dependants with provisions at low prices.

Article 71. The State brings up the children of the working people in modernly-furnished nurseries and kindergartens at State and public expense.

Article 72. The State gives compulsory education to the children of the working people under working age and provides them with free education in schools of all levels up to university.

All pupils and students are supplied with uniforms and school-books at low prices by the State, and the students of higher specialized schools, colleges and universities receive stipends.

Article 73. The State grants subsidies to those working people who are temporarily disabled by labour accidents, diseases and injuries under the State and social insurance system and, in case the period extends beyond six months, gives them disability pensions under the State and social maintenance system.

Article 74. The State grants old-age pensions to working men of 60 and working women of 55 when they have a defined length of service.

Article 75. When persons of distinguished service to the State who have performed great feats in their work and social and political activities are disabled or die, the State grants special benefits to them and their families.

Article 76. The State and social-cooperative organizations pay the workers, office employees and cooperative farmers average living allowances or give them average work-points during the regular and additional holidays, and pay temporary subsidies or give average work-points during the maternity leave.

Article 77. When working people die from labour accidents, diseases or injuries, the State grants bereaved family pensions to their dependants and takes charge of the supportless orphans.

Article 78. The State looks after supportless incapable old folks and cripples free of charge in the homes for the aged and sanatoria.

Article 79. The State gives medical aid to all working people under the system of completely free medical care.

The workers, office employees, cooperative farmers and their dependants receive all kinds of medical care, such as treatment, accommodation in sanatoria, preventive aid and midwifery, free of charge.

We Positively Support All the Measures of the Chinese Party, Considering Them to Be Correctly Reflecting the Unanimous Desire and Purpose of the Chinese People

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Pyongyang Mass Rally

(May 7, 1978)

Esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng,

Esteemed guests from China,

Comrades and friends,

Citizens of our capital have gathered at this stadium today with great joy to welcome the goodwill envoys of the fraternal Chinese people.

At this place overflowing with the fervent sentiments of Korea-China friendship, I warmly welcome once again Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his party.

And, through you, I would like to convey the warm militant greetings of the Korean people to the entire Chinese people.

The visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and our intimate friend, to our country is of very great importance in further consolidating the militant friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

Your visit to our country and the rousing welcome accorded you by our people vividly represent the beautiful canvas of great friendship between Korea and China and demonstrate the firm determination of the two

peoples to struggle side by side in closer unity for the victory of the cause of socialism against imperialism, weathering any storm and stress in the future.

You have come to our country with good news that the temporary difficulties created before the Chinese people have been successfully surmounted and everything is now sailing with the wind in China.

The Korean people have got a better knowledge of the splendid successes made by the great Chinese people in the revolution and construction and are overjoyed at them.

Under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people won victory in the people's revolution and built a new socialist China. This signified a radical turn in the history of the Chinese people spanning thousands of years and a momentous event which brought a substantial change to the looks of Asia and the world.

By embarking upon the socialist road, the Chinese people have been able to shake off the age-old backwardness and poverty and enjoy a free and happy new life as the true master of the state and society.

Today the Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, are liquidating the evil aftermath of the "gang of four" and energetically promoting the socialist revolution and socialist construction in unity with all forces that can be united with, holding aloft the banner of continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, true to the behest of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

With unswerving conviction of victory and in fresh revolutionary spirit, the Chinese people are successfully fulfilling the militant tasks set by the Party in all the political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic spheres.

We positively support all the measures of the Chinese Party, considering them to be correctly reflecting the unanimous desire and purpose of the Chinese people.

Clear is the fighting target of the Chinese people and bright is the prospect of the People's Republic of China.

When the policy of four modernizations advanced by the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is materialized, the People's Republic of China will display its grand appearance to the whole world as a developed socialist power.

The prosperity and development of socialist China constitutes a great contribution to the common cause of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world against imperialism and for the victory of socialism.

We sincerely hope that, united close around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by you, the fraternal Chinese people will register greater success in their endeavours to implement the strategic policy of the Party and carry the historic cause of the Chinese revolution to accomplishment.

And we fully support the Chinese people in their just struggle for liberating Taiwan and achieving the unity of the country.

Comrades and friends,

Today the international situation as a whole continues developing in favour of revolution.

The socialist forces are growing and the struggle of the people for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society is gathering force day by day.

But the process of the revolutionary change of the world is by no means smooth.

A fierce struggle never ceases in the world arena between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces, between the peoples who advocate independence and the imperialist forces of aggression.

The imperialist forces resort to a string of intrigues coupled with armed suppression in an attempt to maintain their old position of domination, subjugate the independent countries again and plunder them.

Especially, imperialism and other dominationist forces are engaged in a furious scramble to draw the third world countries into the sphere of their domination by estranging them from each other and dividing them and resort to crafty schemings to disorganize the non-aligned movement and the world revolutionary forces.

The present situation urgently demands that the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, form a united front against the imperialist, old and new colonialist and dominationist forces and intensify the common struggle to frustrate their splitting and disintegrating acts and scramble.

The non-aligned countries, the third world countries, must not be embroiled into the scramble for the sphere of influence among foreign aggression forces and, acting in concert, must not allow the imperialist, colonialist and dominationist forces to set foot in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Only when they defend unity can the non-aligned countries expand and develop the non-aligned movement, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, and successfully build an independent, prosperous new world.

Only when they are united, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, can successfully wage the struggle for destroying the old international economic order set by the imperialists and establishing a new international economic order.

The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the peoples of the three continents fighting to build an independent, new Asia, Africa and Latin America free from domination and subjugation and do everything possible to actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Today Korea is a place where the imperialist aggressive and splitting manoeuvres are most pronounced in Asia.

The US authorities are hastening the war preparations and arms expansion against our Republic on an unprecedentedly vast scale, going back further on their "pledges" to withdraw their troops from south Korea. This eloquently shows that the US imperialists have not given up the design to create "two Koreas" and fix the split of our country, keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and invade socialist countries with it as a stepping-stone.

Such manoeuvres of the US imperialists increase the danger of a new war in Korea and lay a greater difficulty in the way of the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

If the Korean question is to be solved peacefully, first of all, the United States must discontinue the present reckless arms reinforcement and immediately and totally withdraw its forces from south Korea as it "pledged."

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must not bring forward various unrealistic conditions but seek a way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question above all through contacts with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as we have already proposed.

The United States must stop backing by force of arms and encouraging the present south Korean rulers who are isolated at home and abroad and hated and rejected by the people and refrain from interfering in the affairs of the south Korean people so they may realise the democratisation of society and establish a democratic government as they want.

If a patriotic democratic personage who

respects human rights and does not want split and war comes to "power" in south Korea, we are ready to have a dialogue with him at any time for the reunification of the country.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently held and hold that the question of Korean reunification should be solved peacefully on a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

Our Party's policy of peaceful reunification is enjoying the support and sympathy of the peoples of more and more countries of the world as the days go by.

With the support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people, the Korean people will surely win victory in the sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chinese Party, Government and people firmly support the struggle of our people against the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and for the reunification of the country.

In the period of the Fatherland Liberation War and in the period of postwar socialist construction the Chinese people sincerely helped our people in their just cause.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Communist Party of China and the Government and people of the People's Republic of China.

Comrades and friends,

The peoples of Korea and China have long fought shoulder to shoulder against the imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

In difficulty and in joy the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and China have always shared life and death. When the situation demanded, they devoted everything and spared no support and encouragement to each other.

Indeed, the history of Korea-China friendship shines with a long tradition and numerous unforgettable, moving facts. It is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

Nothing can break this great friendship which has been sealed with the blood shed by the Communists and peoples of the two countries and which has withstood all ordeals of history. It will constantly consolidate and develop in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era.

The strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between our two socialist countries constitutes a powerful factor in increasing the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and fortifying the position of socialism in Asia and promoting the common cause of the world working class and oppressed nations.

As they firmly united with each other and defeated two imperialisms in the past, so the peoples of the two countries will struggle shoulder to shoulder forever in the future, too, as comrades-in-arms and brothers and win victory together.

Today the world does not move as the imperialists and their lackeys want, but is firmly following the road desired and demanded by the people, the makers of history.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the Korean people will firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the progressive peoples of Europe and all people of the world who advocate independence for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Long live the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!

Long live the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China!

Long live solidarity among the world progressive people!

All the Victories and Successes of the Korean People Have Been Scored under the Wise Leadership of President KIM IL SUNG

Speech of Comrade HUA KUO-FENG

at Pyongyang Mass Rally

(May 7, 1978)

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Dear comrades,

We are very happy today that the heroic people of Pyongyang are holding this solemn and grand rally in our honour to provide us with an opportunity of gathering joyously with them. Comrade Kim Il Sung has just made a very cordial speech. Allow me, first of all, to convey to the people of Pyongyang and to all the people of Korea the fraternal greetings and high respects of the Chinese people.

We have come on a friendly visit to our fraternal close neighbour at the kind invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We have been accorded an enthusiastic welcome everywhere by the Workers' Party and the Government and people of Korea ever since we set foot on your beautiful soil. On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to reiterate our heartfelt thanks to Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people, to the Workers' Party of Korea and to the Korean Government and people.

For half a century, the industrious, valiant and great Korean people, who have a long revolutionary tradition, have waged extremely arduous struggles in a dauntless revolutionary spirit under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and scored one splendid victory after another along a road marked by

countless deeds of heroism.

After waging a prolonged armed struggle they overthrew the barbarous 36-year colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and established the People's Republic, for whose birth countless martyrs had fought and given their lives, thereby paving a broad road to socialism. This was a great turning point in the history of Korea.

Inheriting and carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition during the armed struggle against Japanese aggression, the heroic Korean people defeated the arrogant US imperialists after three years of bloodshed in the Fatherland Liberation War. This earth-shaking victory was a great encouragement to all the oppressed peoples and nations and testified to the truth that the people of a small, weak country will surely triumph over the aggression of a big, strong country if they take the destiny of their country in their own hands and dare to struggle and to take up arms.

After winning victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people, adhering to President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and displaying the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, rehabilitated their war-devastated homeland at Chollima speed and turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a socialist country with modern industry and advanced agriculture. Your tremendous achievements have won the high esteem of people all over the world. The Chinese people heartily congratulate you in the spirit of warm brotherhood.

At present, the Korean people are deepening their ideological, technological and cultural revolutions and striving to fulfil their grand Second Seven-Year Plan. We firmly believe that your struggle will be crowned with new and greater victories, and your country will be made more prosperous and powerful.

Holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the Workers' Party, the Government and the people of Korea are energetically reinforcing the bonds of unity with people of all countries and especially with the countries and people of the third world. They actively support the non-aligned movement and the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. They oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and domination. They are thus making a significant contribution to the just cause of the people of the world for liberation and progress. We are happy to note that the international standing of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has continued to rise and that you are playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

All the victories and successes of the Korean people have been scored under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, who is the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and is the beloved great leader of all the Korean people. Over many decades, he has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, formulated and upheld a Marxist-Leninist line, and led Korea's revolution and construction onward from victory to victory.

Korea was originally a unified country, but it has been and remains artificially divided. The basic reason for this state of affairs is that US imperialism occupies south Korea and pursues a policy of dividing Korea. The United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique are obdurately trying to engineer a "cross recognition of the north and south of Korea," or a "simultaneous admission" into the United Nations, or the admission into the United Nations of the Pak Jung Hi clique alone with a view to freezing and perpetuating the division of Korea. The Chinese Government and people denounce the US government's policy of aggression and division, and we denounce the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique of betraying the Korean people and splitting the country. We maintain that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole legal sovereign Korean state. We do not recognize the south Korean authorities. The reunification of Korea is the common desire of all the people in both the northern and southern parts of Korea, and it is an irresistible trend of history. Any scheme to create "two Koreas" is doomed to utter failure.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government firmly support the correct policies and principled stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government, and we firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. The US government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from south Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung. Truth and justice are on your side. The Chinese people and the people of the whole world are on your side. We are convinced that your 3,000 *ri* expanse of beautiful land will be reunified and your fifty million kinsfolk in the northern and southern parts of the country will be reunited through the unremitting struggle of your people.

Comrades,

Currently, the situation in China is good. Following Chairman Mao Tsetung's behest and representing the fundamental interests and common desire of all the Chinese people, the Central Committee of our Party smashed at one stroke the anti-Party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, and won great victory in the eleventh struggle between the two lines in our Party's history. China's first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution came to a successful conclusion. A new period of development began in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. Last year we convened the 11th National Congress of our Party. This year we held the Fifth National People's Congress, at which we, in accordance with the line of the 11th Party Congress, formulated the general task of the Chinese people in the new period of development and adopted the ten-year outline plan for the development of the national economy. Under the leadership of the Central Committee, our whole Party and people are holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "transforming China by emulating the foolish old man who removed mountains." They have begun a new long march to make China a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century.

This friendly visit to your country provides an excellent opportunity for us to learn from the Korean people. We will certainly take back to the Chinese people your profound friendship and your valuable experience in revolution and construction. During our stay, the leaders of our two countries held talks on issues of mutual interest in an extremely warm and cordial atmosphere, and satisfactory results have been achieved. This will have a profound and far-reaching significance for the further development of the fraternal relations between our two Parties, Governments and peoples, for the socialist revolution and construction of our countries and for our common struggle on the international plane.

The Chinese and Korean Parties are fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties. Our two countries are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. Our two peoples are vitally dependent on each other and are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. The friendship and unity between our two Parties,

countries and peoples have been fostered jointly by the late Comrade Mao Tsetung, his close comrade-in-arms the late Premier Chou En-lai, and President Kim Il Sung, and they are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The seeds of friendship sown by the leaders of our two Parties and two countries have struck deep roots in the hearts of our peoples.

Speaking of the relationship between China and Korea, Chairman Mao once said that, in the past, people from your country never failed to come when we needed help, and, likewise, we gave a helping hand when you were in difficulty. In the years of our revolutionary wars, fine sons and daughters of the Korean people fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in the Changpai mountains, on both sides of the Great Wall and on both banks of the Yangtse River. In the years of your Fatherland Liberation War, the Chinese people on their part sent their own sons to cross the Amnok-gang River and repel the aggressors together with the Korean people. Our two peoples have sealed in blood a great and extremely close friendship in the course of common struggles lasting for half a century. This is a friendship rarely found in the history of the world. The Chinese people will forever cherish this friendship of ours.

What we will never forget, in particular, is the fact that you shared our grief in the loss of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and you shared our rejoicing when we scored the great victory of smashing the "gang of four." Allow me, at this rally today, to express once again our deep gratitude to Comrade President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party, the Government and the people of Korea.

Comrades, please rest assured that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will follow the behests of our great leader Chairman Mao and our beloved Premier Chou to uphold Sino-Korean friendship from generation to generation. The Chinese people will, as always, stand unswervingly by the heroic Korean people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. They will unite, fight and advance together with the Korean people no matter what storms may rise in this world.

I earnestly wish that Sino-Korean friendship flow on like the waves of the Amnok-gang River and remain ever-green like the pines on the Changpai mountains.

Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two Parties, countries and peoples.

Korea-China Friendship Will Be Everlasting

At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official friendship visit to our country between May 5 and 10, 1978 and returned home after the successful conclusion of his itinerary.

Our people welcomed the goodwill mission of the Chinese people most warmly and grandly with a feeling of fraternal friendship everywhere it went.

During their visit to our country, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and a close friend of our people, and his party visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of our revolution, and inspected factories, cooperative farms and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Hamhung amid the deep interest and hospitality of our Party, Government and people.

During the visit there were talks and conversations between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the PRC. They exchanged opinions on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and two countries of Korea and China and on a number of problems of mutual interest and a complete identity of views was reached on the problems discussed, at the talks and conversations held in an atmosphere overflowing with a comradely, cordial and friendly feeling from beginning to end.

The meeting of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was a significant one through which the Korean and Chinese peoples, who have always traversed the road of glorious struggle, sharing life and death, weal and woe, renewed their firm determination to fight shoulder to shoulder forever in the future too as comrades-in-arms and brothers; it was a historic meeting which reaffirmed the unswerving will of the two Parties, two countries and two peoples to further strengthen the foundation of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and keep the revolutionary duties as class brothers to the end not vacillating no matter what storm and stress may rise.

Our people are immensely rejoiced over and greatly satisfied with the fact that the visit to our country by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng came to a successful conclusion and bore a fine fruit, and actively support and welcome the results of his visit.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and our intimate friend, to our country is of very great importance in further consolidating the militant friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China."

The visit to our country by the wise leader of the fraternal Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng marked a milestone which added a new chapter to the long and glorious annals of Korea-China friendship and made a great contribution to further deepening the comradely and revolutionary relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng chose our country as the first object of his official foreign visit in the capacity of Head of the Chinese Party and Government. This was an expression of his deep trust in and friendship with our people. It convincingly shows that the Chinese Party and Government attach great importance to the strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and China.

The friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China is a militant friendship between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and a priceless and great one sealed in blood in the joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

The history of Korea-China friendship shines with a long tradition and numerous unforgettable moving facts; it is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

The fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China is indestructible because it was seeded and fostered in person by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and has withstood all the ordeals of history. The Korea-China friendship is an everlasting friendship which will be in bloom forever.

The intimacy between the leaders of the two countries was of particular importance in deepening the militant amity between the peoples of Korea and China who are related to each other as close as teeth to lips. It is the concentrated expression of the deep friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

The leaders of Korea and China have maintained close relations through frequent mutual visits.

In 1975, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited China and met Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai and exchanged warm feelings with them. His visit signified a landmark in raising the traditional Korea-China friendship and solidarity to a higher stage.

Today the friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China is in beautiful bloom as ever under the deep concern and care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

This time Comrade Hua Kuo-feng came to our country, holding the great banner of Korea-China friendship, in accordance with the behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai.

The visit to our country by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the solemn welcome accorded the goodwill mission of the fraternal Chinese people by our people with overflowing revolutionary zeal vividly showed once again the beautiful canvas of great Korea-China friendship and fully demonstrated the unbreakable might of the militant friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

The meeting of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng clearly showed that today the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China firmly support and cooperate with each other in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed joy over the fact that the brotherly Chinese people have overcome the temporary difficulties in their way and registered fine successes in the revolution and construction and the cause of the Chinese revolution started by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung is now being carried forward successfully by the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people won the victory of the people's revolution after a protracted arduous revolutionary struggle and built a new socialist China. This was a radical change in the Chinese people's history of thousands of years and a great event which fundamentally changed the face of Asia and the world.

Under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people are now striving to realize four modernizations to build China as a socialist power by the end of the present century according to the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China and to liquidate the evil aftermath of the "gang of four" and are effecting a new upsurge in all fields of the socialist construction, holding high the banner of continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, true to the behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung. All the successes made in China are attributable to the correct policies of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng based on Comrade Mao Tsetung's line of the proletarian revolution and to his energetic leadership; they are the fine fruition of the devoted struggle of the great Chinese people who work hard in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The Chinese people are striving to liberate Taiwan and achieve the unity of their country.

Today the entire Chinese people are closely united around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and are energetically making a new long march to carry out the strategic task formulated by the Party.

The Chinese people is a resourceful and brave people boasting of the glorious traditions of struggle and a great revolutionary people who has wrought a radical change in the long history of China. Today the vast territory of China is full of revolutionary zeal for creation and innovation.

Huge is the fighting target of the Chinese people and bright is the prospect of the PRC.

The Korean people consider that all the steps taken by the Communist Party of China correctly reflect the unanimous desire and aspiration of the Chinese people and fully support them and warmly hail their successes in the revolution and construction. Our people firmly support them in their struggle for liberating Taiwan and unifying their country.

During his visit, the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng highly praised the successes the Korean people have made in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence and stressed that all these victories and successes are attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng resolutely supported the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, opposed the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of bisecting Korea and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique. He demanded that the United States withdraw all its aggressor forces and military equipment from south Korea and held that the problem of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He stated that the Chinese people will firmly support the Korean people in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The position of the Chinese Party, Government and people immensely encourages not only the people in the northern half of the Republic but the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The US imperialists are now stepping up war preparations and armament expansion against our Republic, going back further on their "pledges" to withdraw their troops from south Korea. They are trying to create "two Koreas," keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and invade socialist countries with it as a stepping stone.

Such their manoeuvres increase the danger of a new war in Korea and lay a greater difficulty in the way of the peaceful settlement

of the Korean question.

If the Korean question is to be solved peacefully, first of all, the United States must discontinue its increase of armed forces and immediately and totally withdraw its forces from south Korea. If it truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must seek out a way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question through contacts with the DPRK Government. It must also stop backing by force of arms and encouraging the south Korean puppet clique and refrain from interfering in the struggle of the south Korean people for social democracy and the establishment of a democratic government.

The policy of our Party and Government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is enjoying the support and sympathy of the peoples of an increasing number of countries of the world.

Indeed, the visit to China by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung in 1975 and the visit to Korea by the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng are a manifestation of the firm determination of the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China to fight on together in closer unity against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism no matter what wind may blow.

During his visit to our country, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng declared that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will follow the behests of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and their beloved Comrade Chou En-lai to uphold Korea-China friendship from generation to generation, that the Chinese people will, as always, stand unswervingly by the Korean people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and that they will unite, fight and advance with the Korean people no matter what storms may rise in the world.

Nothing can break the great Korea-China friendship which has been sealed in blood shed by the Communists and peoples of the two countries and which has withstood all ordeals of history and it will constantly consolidate and develop in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era.

The success of the Korean visit by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng greatly contributed to the common cause of the third world people and the world revolutionary people and proved a heavy blow to the world reactionaries.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the Korean people will firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, the progressive peoples of Europe and all the people of the world who advocate independence and make every effort to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people, for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The Korean and Chinese peoples will fight forever shoulder to shoulder and win victory together as comrades-in-arms and brothers as they defeated two imperialisms in the past in firm unity.

We heartily wish the brotherly Chinese people greater successes in their struggle to implement the strategic policy of the Party and complete the historic cause of the Chinese revolution, closely united around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The great Korea-China friendship will be as eternal as the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

(From Rodong Sinmun)

Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, declares to the whole world the historic victory of our people at the Pyongyang mass meeting to celebrate the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

Great Victory Day

A quarter of a century has passed since July 1953, when the shouts of hurrah shook the whole land from which roars of guns died away, a military review and parade and demonstrations were held in the plaza of victory, and fireworks let off to light up the nocturnal sky.

Our people are significantly greeting the historic day of victory in the war in which they, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, defeated the US imperialist armed invaders and their stooges attempting to crush our young Republic in its infancy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The historic triumph in the Fatherland Liberation War was a clear demonstration of the inexhaustible vitality of our Republic and the people's democratic system and the invincible strength of our people who had become masters of the country."

The three-year war forced on us by US imperialism was a life-and-death struggle decisive of the destiny of our country and people, the severest trial for our Republic and people.

In order to strangle our Republic, the US imperialists threw into the Korean front huge armed forces totalling more than two million—their main armed services equipped with modern military techniques, mercenary

troops of their 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet army, plus vast quantities of military equipment. They used the most barbaric methods and means of warfare in war history, sending notorious genocidal generals one after another.

Modern war history has not known yet a war matching the Korean war in the difference of the belligerents' economic power, manpower and military technology and in fierceness.

Unleashing the war of aggression in Korea, they overestimated their strength and thought that they could easily bring our People's Army and people to their knees and make the whole of Korea their colony and war base in the Far East.

But this was a gross miscalculation.

Our people and People's Army who had held the power in their hands and inherited the brilliant traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle turned out as one in the sacred war to wipe out the enemies, displayed peerless bravery and collective heroism and rained deathly blows upon the aggressors, overcoming trying ordeals, under the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the order of the great leader our heroic People's Army went over to counteroffensive on all fronts without loss of time and liberated Seoul on the third day after the war started and moved southward like rushing torrents.

The US imperialist aggressors assembled huge aggressive armed forces including their "invincible 24th Division" and regrouped the hard-hit puppet army, and built strong defence positions in the Taejon area to check the drive of our People's Army.

In face of the advance of the heroic People's Army the defence line of Taejon, which they had called the "last defence line," was broken down like a house on the sand and the notorious "invincible division" was annihilated and its commander, Dean, was captured in flight by a soldier of the People's Army.

On all fronts including the hardest-fought field, Height 1211 in the eastern sector of the front, the enemies suffered a crushing defeat.

Hard hit at the battlefields, the US imperialist aggressors proposed the armistice negotiations. But they continued to pursue their insidious designs, and prepared fresh offensives behind the curtain of the negotiations.

They, believing in their technical superiority made desperate efforts, employing the "scorched-earth tactics" and launching "wave attacks." But their "summer and autumn offensives" and "new offensive" were thwarted by our people and heroic People's Army.

During the three years of war, they lost over 1,567,000 men, including more than 405,000 men of their own troops, and an enormous amount of combat equipment and war supplies including over 12,200 aircraft.

In face of the daily-growing might of our people and People's Army they were compelled to appear at Panmunjom with a white flag and sign the Korean Armistice Agreement.

They knelt down before the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and signed the agreement, thus admitting their ignominious defeat to be recorded in world history.

Truman lamented that they should have expressed the Korean war not as a mere quick war but as a quick war which ended in defeat. Bellicose American general Turner Joy said that the Korean armistice was an unenviable gain which the US won in Korea in place of its victory, an unprecedented disgrace and the "enemy's victory."

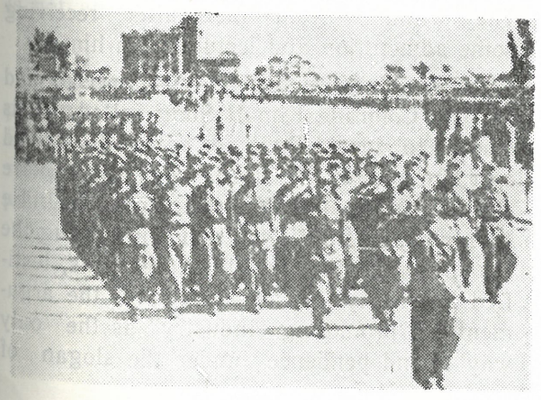
By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War our people honourably defended national sovereignty and dignity from the imperialists, humbled the pride of US imperialism and shattered the myth of its "might" and brought about the beginning of its downhill turn.

Their historic victory in the war was the brilliant victory of the Juche-based military thought of the great leader and his strategy and tactics and outstanding art of command. It also showed that if the masses of the people, makers of history, fight, holding their destiny in their hands and closely united around their leader, they can defeat any formidable aggressors.

People's Army men cheering over the victory over the US imperialist aggressors, on a height where they hit back the enemy attack

Twenty-five years have passed since the US imperialists suffered an irretrievable, ignominious defeat in the Korean war and signed the armistice agreement. But the ceasefire has not turned into a stable peace and the way to the peaceful solution of the Korean question is blocked as ever.

The heroic People's Army men parade in proud array (on July 28, 1953) after defeating the US imperialist aggressors who boasted of "being the strongest in the world"



Our people face a growing danger of new war and continued national partition. The US imperialists have already brought into south Korea a great deal of lethal weapons and military equipment for a new war. In March this year they staged the "south Korea-US joint military exercise," the biggest ever since the ceasefire in Korea, aggravating the tension.

If they think that they can intimidate our people with war clamours or gain something from them, it is a fantastic daydream.

Should they venture to ignite another war in Korea in disregard of the unanimous denunciation of the Korean people and the world peace-lovers, they will gain nothing but due punishment and self-destruction.

They should learn a lesson from history and go home at once, taking along their lethal weapons.

Our people will further strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the socialist and the new-emerging countries and all other progressive peoples of the world and will certainly emerge victorious from the just struggle for the national cause with their active support and encouragement.

(LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION)

"A Great Man Has Appeared to Rescue Korea!"

Having formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union in 1926, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung got down to the work of revolutionizing the rural areas to put the DIU programme into practice.

The bigoted Korean nationalists believed themselves that they were fighting honestly for the independence of the country. But in fact they did nothing for the independence of Korea.

They thought they knew much of the world while the youths knew nothing and that their work was just while the youths' was an untimely reckless Leftist adventure.

If they had anything positive, it was the national spirit they still retained.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung set to revolutionize the Wuchiatzu village which was under the strong influence of the nationalists.

Wuchiatzu is a rural village about 80 kilometres southwest of Changchun, China.

In the early 1920s some nationalists set up Wuchiatzu with over 300 households of Korean emigrants under the name of building an "ideal village" of Korea.

While promoting farming, they set up a school in the village and carried out patriotic propaganda among the people, and formed some organizations.

The man who bossed the whole show in the village was an old obstinate nationalist called Pyon.

Old Pyon posed as a "great theoretician" with extensive knowledge and boasted of his being a "member of the Koryo Communist Party."

Until then there had been no one equal to old Pyon in the village. So he was respected by the villagers and other local people.

Under his influence the villagers were steeped in nationalist ideas, and no other ideas could take root in Wuchiatzu.

A number of self-styled nationalist bigwigs of Korea visited Wuchiatzu but none of them could gain a footing there. They could not break the will of obstinate old Pyon. They withdrew from there after receiving some admonition and lecture from him.

Seizing upon this situation, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung rolled up his sleeves to rid old Pyon of nationalism and win him over to the side of revolution before revolutionizing the Wuchiatzu village. He personally met old Pyon and, illustrating the real plight of the Wuchiatzu peasants, testified flawlessly to the nonsense of the argument of "promoting industry" as the only way to independence under the slogan of building an "ideal village" when the Japanese imperialist aggressors were ruling over Korea at the point of bayonet and plundering her wealth at will.

And he persuaded him to believe that if Korea was to be liberated it was necessary to place faith in the strength of the people, masters of the country, and organize and mobilize them to beat the enemy Japanese imperialists by force of arms.

Giving a comprehensive analysis of the former nationalist movement in our country and its bitter lessons, great Comrade Kim Il Sung referred in good detail to the true path for the Korean people to follow to restore the country.

His profound political insight and his words full of confidence struck old Pyon with admiration. He started to hold his head low and listened to him attentively.

At last he sympathized deeply with the great revolutionary ideas of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung and the means of struggle set forth by him. He was brought to the conviction that only by following the path indicated by him was it possible to attain the independence of the country.

Several days later old Pyon said to the influential persons of Wuchiatzu in these words:

"...We must not think that Song Ju is but a young man. In spite of his young age, he is not an ordinary youth....

"Since my taking part in the Independence Movement, I have met self-styled bigwigs, patriots and revolutionaries, and what not. But Song Ju is the first man I have ever seen, who is so intelligent and perfect in political ability. True, he is a man of great wisdom and estimable virtue....

"Wait and see. Song Ju will lead the future of Korea!..."

In conclusion, he proposed that though they were old and out of date, they should do everything to help the sacred work of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Following this event the looks of Wuchiatzu completely changed.

Things went well with the night school and all revolutionary organizations of youth, peasants, women and children went into brisk action.

The villagers were gradually brought to revolutionary awakening and class consciousness and began to follow the road of revolution indicated by the progressive ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Around that time moving stories spread among them:

"What should he be like? His personality is so great that he has struck the village elders with such admiration!"

"Our Wuchiatzu village has completely changed since the arrival of Kim Song Ju."

"Children are the first to have changed since the arrival of Kim Song Ju."

"Now life is worth living."

"Kim Song Ju is the only man who will lead the future of Korea."

"A great man has appeared to rescue Korea!"

"Kim Song Ju is a man of great eminence born with the spirit of Korea."

These stories spread from the Wuchiatzu village to its neighbourhood and then to all parts of Korea across the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers to remain deep in the minds of our people as beautiful legend-like stories.

"Green Pine on Namsan Hill"

Whenever I think of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement, a song comes to my mind.

It is "Green Pine on Namsan Hill" written by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

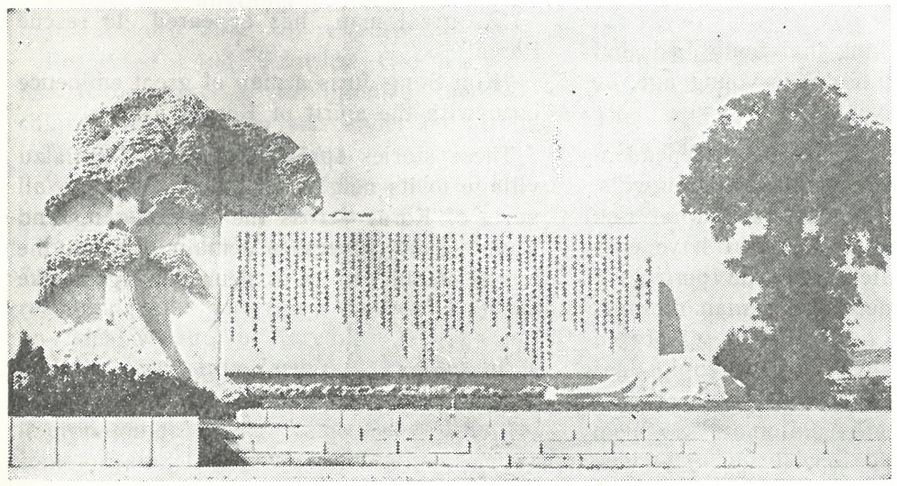
Comrade, do you know
The green pine standing on Namsan Hill?
The rigors of snow and frost
Make strike
But life returns
When spring comes round
With warm sunshine.

My life will be worthless
If I fail to bring about
The country's independence.
Believe me brothers
I'll be unyielding
On the road to restoration
Even though I were torn to pieces.
If I fall in battle
My descendants will fight
In my stead
And bring a spring
To the lovely land of three thousand ri.
Then, Korea, shout hurrahs for me
For independence.

This song expresses his strong will to fight unyieldingly to take back his country from the Japanese imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"In the bygone days the Japanese imperialists seized Korea and, enforcing a barbaric colonial rule, cruelly suppressed our people, arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered them at random, and ran wild to strangle our nation."**

Kim Hyong Jik was born at Mangyongdae on July 10, 1894 and embarked on the road of revolution in his early years. He formed and led the Korean National Association (KNA) when the military rule of the Japanese imperialists reached its zenith. It was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization which was the most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and the biggest and most active in our country in the period before and after the March First Uprising.



The monument to the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization formed by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country

Its fighting goal was to win Korean independence by the efforts of the Korean people themselves. Under his energetic guidance it spread to all parts of the country—to Pyongan, Hwanghae, Kyonggi, Kyongsang and Chol-la Provinces—and many places abroad. It organized and mobilized the masses of the people in vigorous anti-Japanese struggle, closely combining legal with illegal activities and political with military activities.

Besides the KNA, an illegal organization, he formed legal organizations such as Hakgyo-gye (School Association), the Pisok-gye (Stone Monument Association) and the Hyangto-gye (Local Community Association) to rally more of people. In the autumn of 1917 he, together with more than 100 members of the KNA, was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police and put in Pyongyang Prison. The Japanese police inflicted brutal torture upon him and tried to appease him. But he remained true to his revolutionary principles and never yielded.

One day, after his release from prison, he climbed the pine-wooded Namsan Hill.

The pines deeply rooted into the crevices of the sunny cliff were green as ever and stood firm, withstanding all weathers.

They strengthened his decision. This is how he wrote the song "Green Pine on Namsan Hill" expressing his indomitable will to achieve independence without fail even though his body was torn to shreds.

With his fiery determination to bring a new spring to the lovely land of 3,000 *ri* even by letting his posterity continue his cause if he failed he vigorously unfolded his revolutionary activities.

After his release he went on with the struggle without taking even a short rest to restore his ill health. Feeling the heavy responsibility he assumed before his fellow countrymen, he conducted energetic revolutionary activities.

Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, convened the historic Chongsudong Meeting of representatives of the KNA organizations in North Pyongan Province and regional liaison men, the historic Kuantien Meeting of the KNA regional chiefs and liaison men and many other meetings to show them the way of struggle.

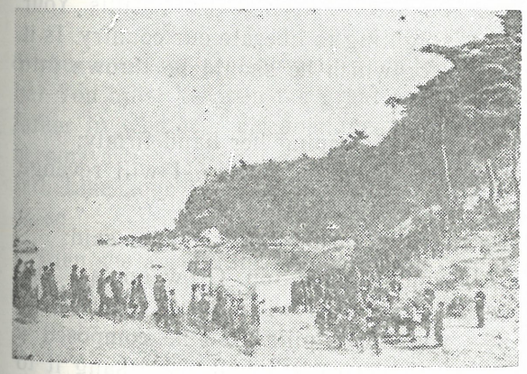
He went deep among workers and peasants and other sections of the people to awaken them to the new progressive ideas, unite them in organizations and mobilize them for the revolutionary struggle. As a result, the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country entered a new stage and the nationalist movement gave way to the communist movement.

Under the revolutionary banner upheld by him the Korean revolution developed as energetically as the green pine which stood firm, withstanding all weathers.

Whenever I sing "Green Pine on Namsan Hill," I feel a deep love for our country that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung liberated, following the will of his father Kim Hyong Jik.

Singing this song, our people renew their firm determination to make our country, a people's paradise where Kim Hyong Jik's desire has come true, prosper forever and fight stoutly for the ultimate victory of the revolution under the brilliant guidance of the great leader.

Pupils visiting the Taejin ferry associated with the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik



PAK CHON IL
KIM HYONG JIK Normal College

Swing Ground

There is a swing ground on the hill behind the old house at historic Mangyongdae where the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood.

It is permeated with the lofty will of Kang Ban Sok, mother of the great leader.

After daylong toil on the field Kang Ban Sok, great mother of Korea, would find her time to spend with her son at this swing ground.

At a moonlit night village women often had a swing together with their children.

Sitting in a swing with her son, mother Kang Ban Sok educated him in hatred towards the enemy and in patriotism.

In the autumn of 1917 when the great leader was five years old, his father Kim Hyong Jik, an eminent leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police. The next year Kang Ban Sok with her son had been to the Pyongyang Prison to meet Kim Hyong Jik who was fighting even behind bars.

After this meeting she saw her son often sinking into deep thought.

With the break of day he would gaze at the pass, looking for his father's return.

It was one moonlit night.

Mother quietly approached her son who was sitting on the earthen floor under the eaves, lost in sorrow and resentment. She said to him:

"Chung Son (the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was called so in his childhood), let's have a swing after a long interval."

She walked up to the swing ground, taking her son by the hand.

She began to swing, with him on her lap.

As the swing began to move slowly the moonlit Mangyongbong Hill and the whole village seemed to sway quietly.

Tightly holding her son's hand mother said calmly:

"Chung Son, your father has not come back even when the ice on the Taedong-gang River melts and green leaves cover the hills. Your father is fighting to liberate our country. Is it a crime for which he should be thrown into prison?..."

He replied, clasping her hand firmly:

"Mother, when I grow up, I will revenge my father and regain the country."

Patting him on the head, mother said:

"All right, Chung Son. Grow up fast and revenge your father without fail. Your father thinks you are a pillar. So he composed a song when you were a baby, and sang it to you '... a dutiful son to your parents, a hero

The swing ground at Mangyongdae

of your country,' seating you in his lap, didn't he? You must keep up the great will of your father in whatever circumstances. You must become a hero to regain the country without fail. Like your father, I too believe you will do so."

Then she asked him, "How do you revenge your father?"

He replied that if he got a real gun he would shoot down all enemies right away.

At this mother said with a smile:

"...Now you are too young to handle a real gun. So if you are to revenge your father quickly, you should study hard, to begin with."

Since then he studied harder and played at war ever so often.

There are quite a few mothers who loved their sons and gave them good education. But none of them can be compared with our remarkable mother Kang Ban Sok, who loved, awakened and educated her son so sincerely.

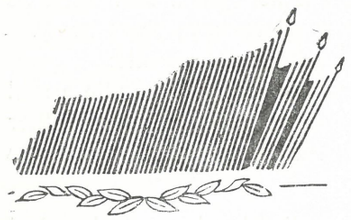
Kang Ban Sok, a prominent revolutionary fighter and ardent Communist who so warmly loved her son for the restoration of the country and the happiness of the people, passed away too early.

Bearing in mind the lofty will of his parents, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked upon the road of the revolution. He led the Korean revolution to victory, regained the country and set up a people's paradise on this land.

Many people at home and abroad visit Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution. Stopping before the "swing ground," they recall with deep emotion the significant days of the remote past.

"Grow up and become a hero to regain the country without fail."

These stirring words of mother Kang Ban Sok pervaded with love and determination are still ringing in our ears. They inspire us with boundless love for the country and people and with burning hatred towards the enemy.



The Great Leader's Line of Three Revolutions

—An Article Carried in the March 14, 1978 Issue of *Rodong Sinmun* [Summary]—

It is a strategic policy consistently followed by our Party in the building of socialism to push ahead vigorously with the three revolutions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party put forward the policy for carrying out the three revolutions long ago, and has since energetically carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Our Party's policy for the three revolutions is very correct."

In starting the building of a new society in our country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the policy for thoroughly carrying out the revolution in the fields of ideology, technology and culture and wisely led the struggle to put it into effect.

Under his wise guidance our Party has conducted without interruption the work to rid the working people's minds of old ideas and arm them with the new, progressive thought and striven to remove everything backward from the realms of the economy and culture and build a socialist economy and culture.

In the postwar period when our people started the building of socialism on a full scale, the three revolutions so expanded and deepened as to thoroughly carry out the revolution in all areas of social life.

In the course of leading our struggle to build socialism and communism to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on his immortal Juche idea and a rich store of practical experiences, put forward the original thought and theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, and systematized them as an integral whole.

He defined the three revolutions as the main content of the revolution to be carried out by the working-class party after the establishment of the socialist system and as the tasks of the continued revolution it should undertake until the building of communism and perfectly clarified their essence and contents and ways and means for their implementation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Some people consider it a revolution to overthrow the old social system and establish a new one. But we do not simply think so. It is also a revolution to replace the old with the new in the fields of ideology, technology and culture."

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, the old remain long in the ideological, working and cultural lives of people. Therefore, only by continuing with the revolution in the realms of ideology, technology and culture is it possible to thoroughly get rid of the legacies of the old society, vigorously push forward the socialist construction and succeed in capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The three revolutions are a worthy struggle to enable the masses of the working people to lead a fully independent and creative life.

In particular, the ideological revolution is a struggle to rid people's minds of obsolete ideas and revolutionize and working-classize them.

The great leader set forth all the tasks of the ideological revolution—the tasks to arm the people firmly with the Juche idea and our Party's policies and revolutionary traditions and educate them to love their organizations, collective and labour, take good care of common properties of the state and public, consciously observe the revolutionary laws, norms and rules and fight resolutely against the imperialists and the class enemies. He also taught us that in order to step up the ideological revolution and revolutionize all the members of society, it is important to strengthen the revolutionary organizational life and study among them.

This teaching of his shows us the basic way to rid the working people's minds of old ideas and revolutionize and working-classize them; it is of great import in making them have a revolutionary world outlook and glorify their political lives forever.

Technical revolution is a struggle to replace the old techniques with the new ones and mechanize, semi-automate and automate manual labour.

The great leader said that the technical revolution is not a mere technical, practical task but a political task, and defined the three major tasks of technical revolution as the main content of the technical revolution after the socialist industrialization. His definition is an original one which accords with the essence of the technical revolution under socialism and the law of its development.

He clarified all ways to powerfully promote the technical revolution, including those of combating all shades of obsolete ideas in the way of technical progress with a correct viewpoint on the technical revolution, establishing Juche thoroughly in scientific and technical researches, enhancing the role of scientists and technicians and drawing the broad working masses in the technical innovation movement. Thus, he opened up a broad avenue for steadily deepening and expanding the technical revolution.

Cultural revolution is a struggle to liquidate the cultural backwardness left over from the old society and create a socialist and communist culture.

For success in the cultural revolution, it is necessary to give precedence to educational work to enhance the cultural and technical standards of the working people and to develop all realms of Juche-based science and technology and revolutionary literature and arts and firmly establish the socialist way of life in all areas of social life.

Only when we firmly maintain the working-class stand and the revolutionary principle in cultural construction can we build a culture for the people and the revolution. In cultural construction, therefore, we must properly preserve national peculiarities, fully meet the ideals and demands of the working class, prevent the cultural infiltration of imperialism and thoroughly overcome the trends of restorationism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only scientifically expounded the essence and contents of the three revolutions and the ways for their implementation but clarified the principles to be observed in carrying them out.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are closely connected with each other.... We, therefore, should powerfully promote these revolutions simultaneously, while adhering to the principle of giving priority to the ideological revolution."

The three revolutions are all independent revolutionary tasks, yet are closely related to each other and carried out in an integrated process.

The ideological revolution to enhance people's ideological consciousness ensures success in the technical and cultural revolutions. And the technical and cultural revolutions make the economic and cultural construction and the ideological revolution successful. Therefore, it is a revolutionary principle for success in the three revolutions to energetically push ahead with these revolutions simultaneously, while giving priority to the ideological revolution.

The great leader initiated the Three-Revolution Team Movement and the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and, through these movements, led the Party to strengthen its guidance in the revolutions and turn them into the work of the masses themselves.

Today our people's revolutionary consciousness and enthusiasm are very high and innovations and miracles wrought in production and construction every day. This reality of our country proves convincingly that the movements firmly guarantee signal progress in the three revolutions and steady upsurge in the building of socialism.

The founding of the theory on the three revolutions by the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung is of great theoretical and practical significance in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the history of the building of socialism and communism.

After their creation he steadily developed and enriched his thought and theory on the three revolutions and gave a new exposition of the continued revolution under socialism.

His theory made it clear anew that not only a change in social system but also changes and creation in the fields of ideology, technology and culture after the socialist revolution are a revolution. The result is that the masses of the working people freed from exploitation and oppression have found the real way to their final liberation even from all sorts of subjugation and fetters, hangovers from the old society, and had a powerful weapon to complete their revolutionary cause.

The correctness, truth and indestructible vitality of the respected and beloved leader's thought and theory on the three revolutions have been fully proved by the practical struggle of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism in our country.

Through the struggle to thoroughly implement the line of the three revolutions, our people's thought and spirit has radically changed and the unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and will has grown stronger to be indestructible. This is the most valuable gain of the three revolutions.

Our people regard it as their supreme duty, highest honour and greatest happiness to boundlessly respect and trust the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to do their utmost to put into effect his lofty intention and great plan. Today they accept only one idea, the Juche idea, and seek their guidance only from it in all their thinking and practice, work and life.

It is their firm faith that they can neither make revolution and advance nor live without it.

Our country, once a backward colonial semi-feudal society, has turned into an ever-prosperous powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and a steady upsurge takes place in the socialist construction.

This is a brilliant fruition of the line of the three revolutions advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As a result of the brilliant implementation of the line, our country has become a rich and powerful state with a strong socialist independent national economy that enables us to make whatever we decide to.

Upholding the banner of the three revolutions, our people completed in only 14 years the task of industrialization, which had taken other countries hundreds of years, by bringing about a great upsurge of Chollima and fulfilled the grand Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule in a high spirit of the speed campaign plus Chollima. Now they are striving to successfully carry out the new long-term plan to bring the Juche revolutionary cause to brilliant completion.

Today in our country the Juche socialist national culture and arts are in full bloom. Ours has become a "land of learning," a "land of education," where everybody studies.

The red banner of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is a symbol of the strong spirit of Juche Korea moving from victory to victory and the undying torch leading mightily our Party and people to the bright future of the Juche revolutionary cause. Our Party and people will, as in the past, march forward more vigorously to complete the Juche revolutionary cause with flying colours, under the revolutionary banner.

Ever-victorious is the revolutionary cause of our people who, firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are advancing dynamically under the leadership of the glorious Party, upholding the banner of the three revolutions.

Hamhung Pansong Pine

There is a small yet attractive park with an old building in Hamhung, a leading industrial city of our country. It boasts of an exceptionally big and queer-shaped pine.

It is Hamhung *Pansong*. In February 1946, the year after the country's liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited there, saw it and said that such a pine was rare in the world and it should be protected and looked after well to be handed down to posterity.

It is one of those which were the first after liberation to be designated as our natural monuments.

It, nearly 500 years old, is little different from other pine trees in the shape of trunk, leaves, structure and propagation. But it is so queer that it does not look like a pine.

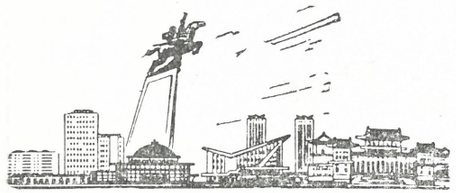
The trunk of the tree has stretched up at an angle of about 45 degrees and its upper part sent forth branches which have drooped in a bow form, with the tip of their branchlets almost touching the ground. But the sprays of the pendulous branchlets have turned upward slightly, clustered with handsome needle-leaves all over. So it looks just like a big plate. Hence the name of *Pansong* (a plate-shaped pine).

It is 2.3 metres in girth at the height of man's chest, and 9.2 metres high.

Its crown, however, measures 14.5 × 12.5 metres, showing a wonderful harmony.

Though long exposed to the weather, it is yet green and fresh, blooms in May, bears cones and its seeds ripen in September and October.

Today it adds beauty to the park and is loved and well cared by our people.



News

MANY FACTORIES AND ENTERPRISES CARRY OUT THEIR FIRST HALF-YEAR PLANS

True to the instructions of the great leader, the workers of many factories and enterprises, who splendidly fulfilled their plans for the first quarter of this year through their vigorous struggle from the beginning of this year, carried out ahead of schedule their assignments for the first half of the year in March and April.

They include the Unhung Clothes Factory and the Hochon Women and Children's Clothes Factory which fulfilled the first half-year plans on March 22 and 26 respectively, and the Hoeryong Electric Motor Factory, the Hamhung Silk Mill, the Tongdaewon Clothes Factory, the Pukchong Machine Factory, the Hamhung Tyre Factory, the Songgan Daily Necessities Factory, the Pyongyang Women's Clothes Factory and many other factories and enterprises.

All the local industry factories in South Hamgyong Province also hit as of April 14 their plan targets which were set much higher than those for the corresponding period of last year.

These target hitters are now striving to carry out their yearly plans by September 9, the birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland.

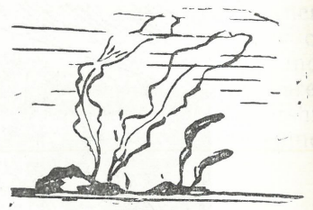
Rich Crop of Kelp

Our West Sea off Kumipo has produced a rich crop of kelp.

The vast kelp beds are covered with long, well-grown kelp. This is the richest crop since its inception.

In April they harvested 4-4.5 tons on an average, 6 tons at maximum, from every cultivating rope.

Upholding the lofty intention of the great leader to provide our people with a more plentiful dietary life, Kumipo divers and cultivators are working hard to



hit with flying colours their yearly production targets much higher than those for last year.

National Poster Exhibition Held

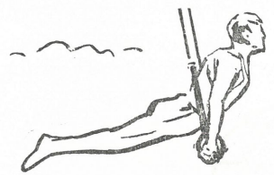
Recently a national poster exhibition was held at the Korean Fine Arts Museum.

It displays posters "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Let's Reap Bumper Harvest to Gladden the Leader!" and other excellent works describing the great leader intelligently guiding our people to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

It also shows militant posters calling the working people to a gigantic struggle to attain as early as possible the high goals of the new long-term plan, including posters "The Party Calls! All Come Out in Charge and Do-or-Die Battle for Loyalty!" "All Forward towards the New Seven-Year Plan!" "Let's Give Fuller Scope to the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-reliance!" and those on other themes.

Exhibits creatively apply the traditional art of the concise, clear and delicate Korean painting and have reached a high artistic level.

The exhibition greatly encourages our working people who, closely rallied around the great leader, are making a grand march for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the new grand plan.



Our Player Kim Kwang Jin Wins Gold Medal at International Gymnastics Contest

Our player Kim Kwang Jin won a gold medal at the international gymnastics contest held at Moscow recently. He fully displayed his high skill attained through day-to-day training and gained 19.2, the highest mark in ring, and came first.

The contest was attended by many good players of our country, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and other socialist countries and European countries.

Do You Know?

HEIGHT 1211 BATTLE

This was a heroic battle fought by the Korean People's Army to defend Height 1211 in the eastern sector of the front in the fourth stage of the Fatherland Liberation War, under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The height, a dominant hill rising high south of the intersection of highways in Kumgang County of Kangwon Province, was one of important strategic and tactical strongpoints for our army.

Having sustained staggering blows one after another in the war, the US imperialist aggressors launched a big-scale attack on it in September 1951 to recover from their ignominious defeat.

The enemy attacked it scores of times in waves, showering 30,000 to 40,000 shells and bombs a day.

In a few days big trees were uprooted and rocks reduced to dust and it went lower. Our People's Army men fought heroically to carry out the order of the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung: "Don't yield even an inch of land to the enemy!"

A soldier silenced an enemy pillbox with his chest and another became a human bomb and threw himself into among the enemy with a bundle of hand grenades, and a signal man used his body to restore cut communications for a victorious battle. And the local people supported the soldiers fighting on the height amidst a hail of bullets, shells and bombs throughout the battle.

For more than a month, the heroic defenders of the height put out of action over 29,000 enemy effectives, shot down more than 40 aircraft and destroyed or captured an enormous amount of combat equipment and war materiel including over 60 tanks, thus made a great contribution to the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The Height 1211 battle was the fiercest one which war history had ever known and demonstrated the collective heroism of our People's Army to the full.

So, the height is called a hero-height and the feats of the hero-defenders will shine forever in the annals of our country.

Kayagum

Kayagum is a national stringed instrument popular among our people for a long time.

It was made by Uruk, a man of the Kaya state which existed in the drainage area of the Rakdong-gang River, towards the 6th century, hence the name of *Kayagum*.

It is like a rectangular chest and has a sounding board fitted with 19 bridges that sustain the pull of gut strings ready to tune in order of sol$_1$ la$_1$ do^1 re^1 mi^1 fa^1 sol^1 la^1 si^1 do^2 re^2 mi^2 fa^2 sol^2 la^2 si^2 do^3 re^3 mi^3. The tuning up is done by adjusting the bridge position.

It is sounded by striking and plucking with two hands or applying finger friction, keeping its upper part on the player's lap. Special sound effects are obtained also by muffling the vibrating string.

Its tones are soft, gentle and sweet, and agree with the national sentiment of our people, and it is rich in expressions. So it is popular among our people and they can play any form of music with it.

IIJI Founded in Tokyo

On April 9 the inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Juche Idea (IIJI) was held in Tokyo, Japan, amid the deep interest of the progressive people and broad public circles of the world believing in the immortal Juche idea.

The IIJI is an international scientific research organization aimed to study and disseminate the immortal Juche idea.

Present at the congress were 11 members of the IIJI Organizing Committee and representatives from 10 countries and one international organization, representatives of more than 130 study groups of the Juche idea formed in different parts of Japan and prominent Japanese scholars, men of culture and public figures, more than 800 in all.

The congress unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader President Kim Il Sung amid loud applause.

The inaugural congress heard the keynote report reflecting the unanimous will of the members of the IIJI Organizing Committee, which was followed by passionate speeches.

Congratulatory speeches were made by prominent figures from the political, labour, academic and press circles of Japan and introduced hundreds of congratulatory messages to the congress from C.A. Kamara Taylor, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, and noted personages and organizations of many countries.

The congress adopted the historic Inaugural Declaration titled "The Juche Idea Is the Sacred Banner of the Era of Independence" and IIJI rules.

The inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Juche Idea held in Tokyo, Japan

チュチェ思想国際研究所創立大会
INAUGURAL CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUCHE IDEA
不滅のチュチェ思想万才！
LONG LIVE IMMORTAL JUCHE IDEA!
自主性を求める世界人民の偉大な闘争万才！
LONG LIVE FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY OF WORLD PEOPLE IN DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE!

It also elected Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors of the IIJI.

Prof. of Hosei University Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the IIJI and Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, was elected Chairman. Members were: Hwang Jang Yop, President of Kim Il Sung University; Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Executive Member of the CC of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and Chairman of the Latin American Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea; Genaro Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists; Chaouki Ajami, Chairman of the CC of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism"; Chrysanthos Sauvides, Executive Member and Special Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party; Arne Herlov Petersen, writer and journalist of Denmark; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Secretary General of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; Yaya Bagayogo, Minister of Information and Tele-Communications of the Republic of Mali; and one from Japan and the Republic of Madagascar respectively.

The congress was held with success in an atmosphere full of feeling of respect for the great leader from beginning to end.

Feeling great pride in being pioneers of the era of independence, the attendants made a firm resolve to be active in studying and disseminating the immortal Juche idea.

The first session of the Board of Directors of the IIJI held in Tokyo on April 10 agreed to have an international seminar on the Juche idea in 1979 and decided to issue the IIJI's organ "Study of the Juche Idea."

The attendants of the congress

The Juche Idea Is the Sacred Banner of the Era of Independence

(The Inaugural Declaration of the International Institute of the Juche Idea)

An International Institute of the Juche Idea (IIJI) has been founded in Tokyo, Japan, to meet the fervent aspiration and unanimous desire of the people who study and follow the Juche idea. This marks an international event of profound significance.

The IIJI is an international scientific research organization. The basic task of the IIJI is to study and popularize the immortal Juche idea.

This Institute will make a deep study of the classical works of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung and, on the basis of the results of its study, organize diverse forms of academic cooperation. By this means, it will render help to the people learning and following the Juche idea.

The founding of the IIJI is a reflection of the main trend of the progress of our era, and the idea advocated by it will exert a great influence on the advance of history.

We are convinced that the founding of the IIJI and its aim will arouse universal sympathy from the broad public circles and progressive people of the world.

1. Mankind Lives in the Era of Independence

The strong tide of independence is sweeping in with an irresistible force. In many countries of the world the people are fighting in defence of their national dignity and advancing vigorously along the road of independence. This is the inevitable consequence of the advance of history.

The history of mankind is the history of the people's struggle for independence. Independence is vital to man. The popular masses, the makers of history and the motive force of social progress, have always desired to live as their own masters and, to this end, waged ceaseless struggles. Through their centuries-long arduous struggles for the defence of independence, they have gradually enlarged the scope of their autonomy and advanced the course of history step by step in accordance with it. Each page of long human history is, indeed, adorned with their aspiration after independence and their sacred struggles to realize it.

However, as they were not aware of the correct way to carve out their destinies by their own efforts, the people suffered repeated bitter setbacks and vicissitudes for a long time in their struggle for independence. History ran its course century after century, but the desire of the popular masses to enjoy an independent and creative life did not come true.

They had never had a voice on the arena of history and their destinies were monkeyed with without letup. Despite the fact that they are the most dignified and powerful beings, the popular masses were not allowed to assume their position of master in society, with the result that they could not play their part due to masters.

Through their persistent struggle for independence, however, they at length put an end to the old era in which domination and subjugation were predominant, and ushered in a new era in world history.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Ours is an age of independence. Today many peoples on the globe call for independence and are fighting against all types of subordination. No nation will tolerate others trampling upon its independence."

Ours is a new age of history, an era of

independence. The peoples who were held in contempt in the past with their independence trampled down have cast off the yoke of subordination, emerged as the proud masters who rule the world, and are shaping the course of history independently and creatively. Today no one wants to live under the rule and control of others and tolerate encroachment upon the dignity of one's country and nation. That the peoples of the world call for independence and many nations follow the road of independence has now become a world-wide trend which cannot be checked by any force.

Thanks to the sacred struggles of the peoples against all types of subordination and for a new, independent life, the looks of the world have changed markedly and a radical change has taken place on the arena of history.

Hundreds of millions of people, once oppressed and maltreated, have regained their independence and become the genuine masters of their own destinies. As the masters of society, they have done away all that is obsolete and are applying themselves to the historical cause—the building of an ideal society which mankind has so much longed for.

The sacred banner of independence is fluttering vigorously on the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America which had long remained colonial continents, and hundreds of millions of people on these three continents have won national liberation and independence and entered the road of independent development.

Many newly-emerging countries have appeared on the stage of the world in the flames of national liberation struggles. They are striving to consolidate their political independence and attain economic self-sustenance and national prosperity. As a result of their united efforts, the old international order has been broken up and a new international order based on independence is being established.

Gone forever is the age of subordination and humiliation, the era in which a few great powers controlled at will the destinies of most of countries and nations in the world. On the arena of history the leading role has changed hands and the right to a voice passed to the people. This is a great gain won by their tireless struggles for independence.

Never before have the aspiration and demand for independence been so strong among the world's people and at no time in history have the role and influence of the popular masses been so great, as in our era.

The struggle for independence is being waged everywhere in the world and it has become a driving force powerful enough to advance our age.

"Let's Defend Independence!"—this has become the militant slogan of the people of our age. It is a sacred and glorious duty of all the people of our age to fight for independence.

Mankind has entered the era of independence, the age of Juche, and history is advancing vigorously along the course of independence.

2. The Juche Idea Illumines the Road of Struggle for Independence

A new era necessitates a new ideology. The Juche idea is a great idea which has emerged to meet the demand of our era, a new era of history in which the masses of the people march ahead along the road of independence.

The Juche idea is not a certain "existing theory," but an original theory created newly in the practical revolutionary struggle; it is an ideo-theoretical sum total of the historic struggle of the popular masses to defend independence.

The essential characteristic of the Juche idea is that it firmly defends the independence of the popular masses and clearly indicates the road of their struggle for independence. Precisely for this reason, the Juche idea represents the great guiding ideology of our era in which all peoples are advancing along the road of independence.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The Juche idea enables the masses of the people to defend their position and fulfil their role as masters in the revolution and construction, and lights up the correctest path along which they carve out their own destiny by themselves, with a consciousness of their being masters.

The Juche idea is based on the philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything. All propositions of the Juche idea stem from this new philosophical theory and are run through with it. Precisely for this reason the Juche idea constitutes so unique, infinitely profound and extensive an idea. The discovery of the philosophical theory of Juche marks a really great event in human history.

Just from this philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything comes the basic demand of the Juche idea that the main consideration be given to man in every respect and everything made to serve him.

Thanks to the philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything, man has become deeply conscious of his dignified position and great role and the philosophical thinking of mankind has been put on a new scientific footing. This new philosophical theory provides the correctest views on nature and society and gives an invincible weapon to cognize and remould the world in a scientific way.

The Juche idea teaches that the masses of the people who are masters of all things and the basic factor in deciding everything ought to take the attitude of a master, the independent and creative stands, in their practical activity of remaking nature and transforming society.

Only by firmly maintaining the independent and creative stands is it possible to overcome flunkeyism and dogmatism, successfully transform nature and society and to become real master of one's own destiny. This is an obvious truth proved by the actual life.

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy, and self-defence in national defence—these are the guiding principle for applying the Juche idea in all fields. This principle serves as the guiding compass to be maintained in getting rid of all sorts of subjugation and inequality and building an independent, sovereign state which is dignified, rich and powerful.

The Juche idea provides a new guiding theory reflecting the requirement of our time. This guiding theory is evolved with the masses of the working people as the central factor and based on their role. Precisely herein lies the source of the greatness, originality, truthfulness and indestructible vitality of the theory propounded by the Juche idea. It is thanks to the Juche idea that the scientific guiding theory proceeding from the position and role of the working masses, the subject of history and the motive force of social development, has been worked out for the first time.

The Juche theory gives correctest answers to all problems arising in materializing the independence of a country, a nation and the popular masses and clearly indicates the road for them to follow.

The Juche idea is a great idea showing a scientific method of leadership. With the clarification of this new leadership method the Juche idea has become the perfect guiding ideology of our time which involves a guiding idea, guiding theory, and guiding method.

The Juche-oriented method of leadership represents an integrate system of leadership principle, work method and work style, under which the masses of the working people defend the independent and creative stands and perform their responsibility and role as masters in the revolution and construction. The Juche-based leadership method has provided a powerful ideo-theoretical weapon to organize and mobilize hundreds of millions of popular masses to the sacred cause of creating an independent and creative life.

The creation of the Juche idea marks a great event which is of epochal significance in the development of human thought and in the people's struggle for independence.

Thanks to the Juche idea a world outlook giving the greatest importance to people has been established for the first time in the history of human thought and a correct guiding theory and method enabling the popular masses to shape their destiny independently and creatively formulated.

When the masses of the people firmly take the Juche idea as their guiding ideology, theory and method, they will be freed once for all from every form of subordination and the centuries-old desire of mankind for enjoying an independent and creative life translated into a veritable reality. This is the precious summation of the practical experience gained in the historic struggle of the people for independence.

3. The Banner of Juche Is Invincible

The Juche idea spreads widely, throwing its brilliant rays over the whole world. Because of its profound truth the Juche idea is firmly gripping every heart and finding support and echo among hundreds of millions of people.

For what reason is the Juche idea rapidly spreading with so great influence and attraction? It is because this great idea indicates the road along which the popular masses realize their mission and carve out their destiny, the bright road along which they gratify their centuries-old desire and aspiration for enjoying an independent and creative life.

The history of thought of progressive mankind was a history of uninterrupted meditation to explore the way of hewing out the destiny of the people. However, the masses of the people had long failed to have a correct ideological weapon, a perfect scientific theory, which enables them to shape their destiny.

The founding of the Juche idea—this was a brilliant solution of the task set by human history, which human beings had so much wanted to see from generation to generation through centuries.

By teaching the popular masses the great truth that they are masters of their destiny and they have also the capacity of hewing out their destiny, the Juche idea indicates the way of mobilizing their inexhaustible creative powers to eliminate all types of domination and subjugation and of building a new society where all people can enjoy a fruitful, happy life as real masters of nature and society.

No lengthy explanation is necessary as to why world people are so eager to embrace the Juche idea and study and follow it.

The Juche idea is an idea consistent with the basic aim and desire of the peoples of our time who demand independence and want to live as their own masters; it is an idea which has unfolded a vivid picture of future society in which man's independence is finally materialized. That is why progressive mankind hold this great idea dear.

The force of truth is powerful and irresistible. For the undeniable truth it contains, the Juche idea is spreading with an uncontrollable force and becomes the main trend of our time.

It is regarded as an acknowledged truth that without assimilating the Juche idea it is impossible to understand the social progress and the process of changes taking place in the world and that without taking this idea as one's guideline one cannot discharge one's mission as a pioneer of the times. Hence, the ranks of people who believe in the Juche idea and study and follow it are rapidly growing as days go by.

In compliance with the lofty aspiration and desire of the people who want to take the Juche idea as a true textbook of life, every year the works of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung are being translated and published on a big scale in many countries, or carried in numerous newspapers and magazines of the world.

Today the work of studying and disseminating the Juche idea has entered a new stage. It is carried on over the length and breath of the world. The international seminars on the Juche idea, from those in Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Peru, Madagascar and Japan to that in Pyongyang, which were held on a grand scale thanks to the ardent wishes and joint efforts of parties, governments and prominent public figures of many countries, are graphic evidence that the Juche idea is not believed in by only a few pioneers but has become the unbreakable will of the world progressive people and the common spiritual wealth in their possession.

The torchlight that was lit in Korea, a Land of Morning Calm, half a century ago is now spreading like a prairie fire in all places where the people aspiring after independence are living. The brilliant torchlight of Juche will burn fiercer, fanned by the people's unanimous aspirations to study and assimilate this great idea.

We now see the great force and validity of the Juche idea not only in theory but in sober reality spread before us. A great idea brings about truly great reality.

We are convinced of this by the striking reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has been turned from colonial semi-feudal society to a strong socialist state, independent, self-sustenant and self-defensive, in a historically very short space of time and that under the conditions where everything was destroyed in the three-year war.

The immortal Juche idea is being embodied in the depth of life of hundreds of millions of people and becoming a powerful driving force for the social progress of our time. It is bringing brilliant victory to the sacred cause of hundreds of millions of people who have broken with their old life of subordination and humiliation and are striving for national independence, prosperity and social progress.

The voices calling for independence are ringing out loudly from Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world, and a new prospering world advocating independence and self-sustenance is rapidly taking on the shape. There is no longer any person who gives ear to the sophistry that the new independent countries and economically backward countries are not able to stand by themselves without the assistance of big powers. Among the people are fully displayed the spirit of independence and the trait of self-reliance which call for judging everything according to one's faith and solving everything on one's own.

The great world-historic significance and invincible vitality of the Juche idea lie precisely in that it has converted the people's desire and aspirations for independence into firm faith and reality, clearly indicated the path of free development for countries and nations oppressed and trampled underfoot for centuries and awakened the inexhaustible creative zeal of the people to the full.

As days go by the people are manifesting intenser desire to study and follow the Juche idea and live up to it. We believe that an urgent task facing our time in meeting their ardent desire is to study and disseminate the Juche idea.

As a reflection of the people's ardent desire to study and follow the Juche idea, many proposals were made long ago on the formation of an international organization for the study and dissemination of the Juche idea. The International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, in 1976 recognized the need to create an international organization in accordance with the unanimous proposal of the attendants. The International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, in 1977 formed an organizing committee to push the work forward.

Resolutions of the seminars held in Antananarivo and in Pyongyang on setting up an international institute for the study of the Juche idea received unequivocal approval of the broad public circles, and the preparations for its founding were successfully pushed forward with the positive cooperation on the part of the students of the Juche idea and the world progressive personages.

Feeling new spiritual elevation and great pride in our service to the sacred work of studying and disseminating the Juche idea, today we solemnly announce the founding of the IIJI to the world.

The creation of the IIJI will mark a new turning point in the study and dissemination of the immortal Juche idea.

In accordance with its character and mission as an international academic institution, the IIJI will conduct vigorous activities such as the dissemination of the classic works of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the organization of seminars, lectures and paper readings on the Juche idea, the regular publication of its organ "Study of the Juche Idea," theoretical cooperation and the exchange of experience for the study of the Juche idea in various countries of the world, and the opening and management of libraries, reading-rooms and book exhibitions for the dissemination of the Juche idea.

To those who defend the independence of the countries, nations and popular masses, the study and dissemination of the Juche idea is really fruitful and honorable.

Deeply conscious of our lofty duty to the age and the people, we will devote all our wisdom and energy to the sacred work of studying and comprehending the profound truth of the Juche idea more extensively and deeply and disseminating it.

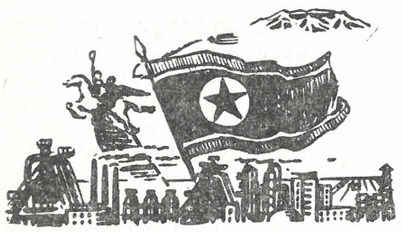
We are convinced that our lofty aim of studying and propagating the Juche idea will enjoy the unanimous support of the progressive people and be successfully accomplished with the unreserved cooperation of the broad public circles and the progressive personages.

Study and dissemination of the Juche idea will be attended by the struggle against the obsolete ideas.

The history of the development of the human thoughts shows that the progressive ideas reflecting the demand of the age have always faced the resistance of the old reactionary ideas going against the trend of the age.

On the globe there still exist the forces

(Continued on page 63)



South Pyongan Province

30 YEARS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

Situated in the centre of northwestern region of our country, South Pyongan Province hems in Pyongyang, capital of the revolution.

This province abuts on North Pyongan, Chagang, South Hamgyong, Kangwon, and North and South Hwanghae Provinces and its west faces the West Sea of Korea.

It covers about one-tenth of the northern half of the Republic. It rises high in the northeastern region and gradually falls towards the coastal region. Compared with other provinces, this province boasts many rivers, each extending more than 100 kilometres, including the Taedong-gang and Chongchon-gang Rivers.

It abounds in underground resources as well.

Its capital Pyongsong is a modern scientific and cultural city newly built in the era of the Workers' Party. In old times it had remained a desolate place called Sainjang.

South Pyongan Province too, like all other provinces of our country, has brought about marked changes in politics, the economy, culture, people's life and all other domains in the past 30-odd years under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A Land of Glory

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who returned home in triumph after liberation, first visited the Kangson Steel Works to show the way of the liberated fatherland to the workers there without dropping in at Mangyongdae, his longed-for native place which was within calling distance. This works (today's Kangson Steel Complex) is in South Pyongan Province.

It is the home of the Chollima Movement.

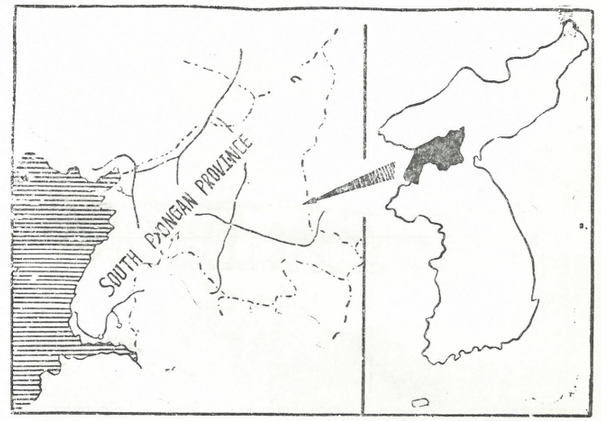
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The original meaning of the word Chollima is a steed that can cover a thousand *ri* a day, and the term has been used from the time of our remote ancestors to symbolize rapid progress. Conforming to the national sentiments and predilections of our people, the Chollima Movement expresses their desire to charge ahead at the speed of this steed as is required by the law of socialist economic development."

On December 28, 1956, a trying, complex period when the enemy within and without manoeuvred to impede the advancement of our revolution, the great leader visited the Kangson Steel Works again through a raging snowstorm. He told the workers about the difficult situation of our country, the demand of our revolution and the Party's determination. Stressing that those who should prove the validity of the Party line and policies were none other than the workers, he explored reserves for increased production together with them.

Greatly inspired by his earnest words they turned out 120,000 tons of steel billet with a blooming mill whose rated capacity had been regarded as 60,000 tons. This sparked off a great upsurge of socialist construction and the great Chollima Movement in our country. Kangson has thus become the "home of Chollima."

Chongsan-ri as the birthplace of the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method



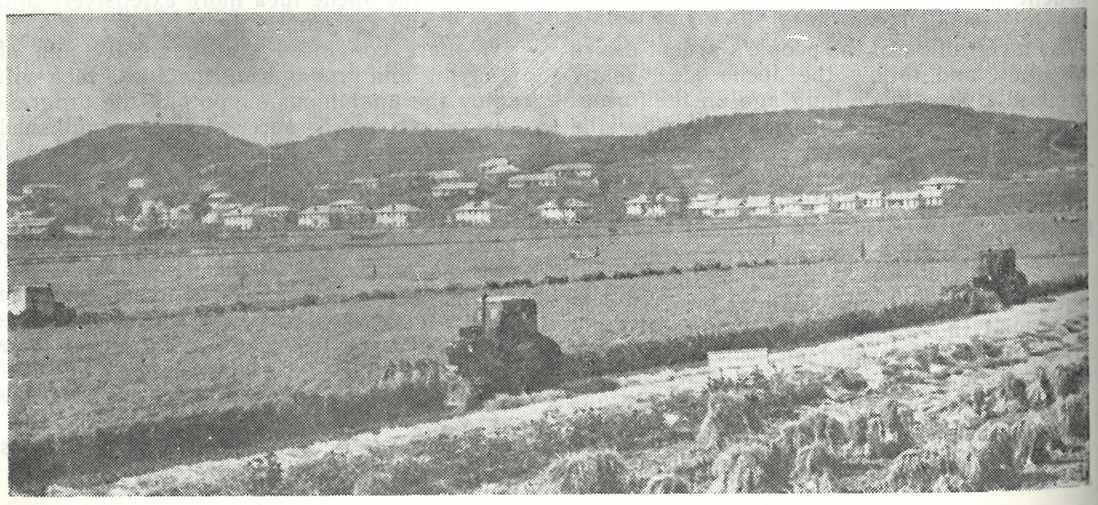
is also in Taean city of South Pyongan Province.

In February 1960 the great leader called at Chongsan-ri, once an unknown rural village, and gave on-the-spot guidance, staying there for 15 days. In this course he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the correctest thought and method for mass guidance under socialism.

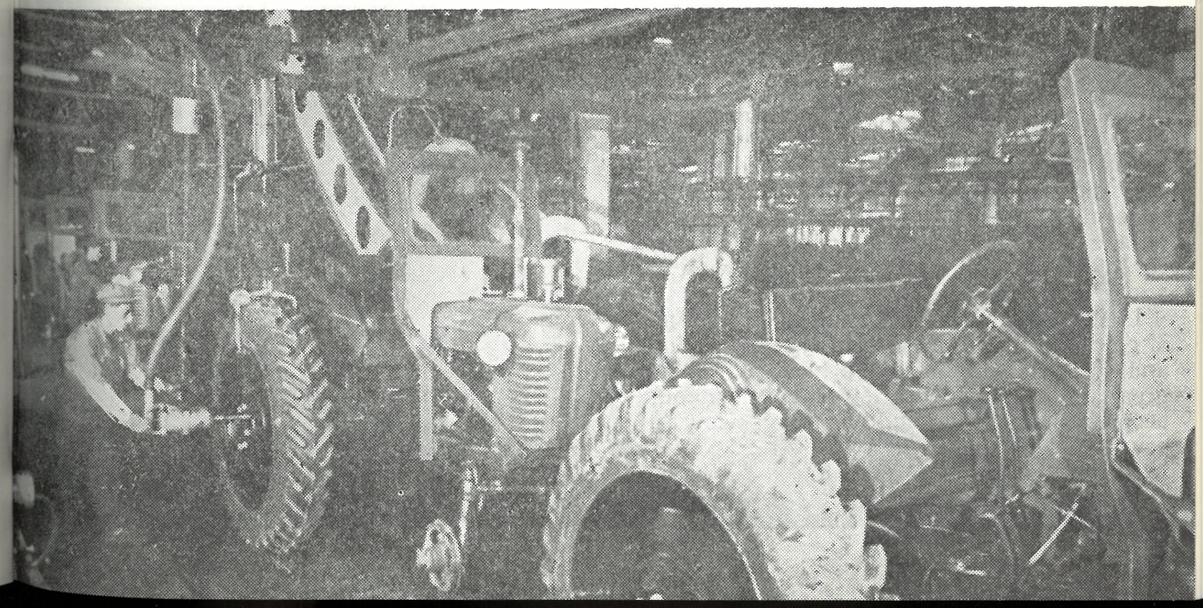
The original Taean work system and the new agricultural guidance system were also initiated by the respected and beloved leader during his on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant and Sukchon County, both in the province.

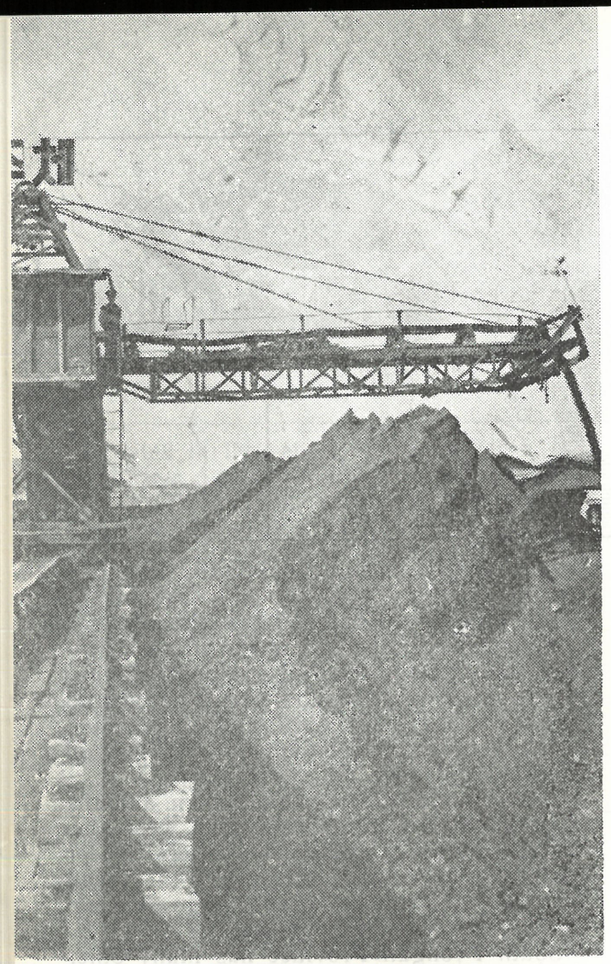
South Pyongan Province has many other places marked with footprints of the respected and beloved leader. After liberation, in the

The Chongsan plain has yielded another rich crop



Part of the assemblage shop of the Kumsong Tractor Factory





Part of the coal yard at the Combined Anju Coal Mine

In the Spirit of Self-reliance

Before liberation South Pyongan Province had a very weak economy.

Due to the colonial predatory policy of Japanese imperialism its economy was backward and lopsided as in other regions of the country.

Even it was completely destroyed during the three-year Korean war forced by the US imperialists.

Today it has turned into a leading powerful heavy industrial base.

In 1958 our country was in needy circumstances.

In October that year the great leader called at the Kiyang Farm Machine Plant, the predecessor of the Kumsong Tractor Factory, and gave the workers there the task of turning out tractors boldly by their own efforts.

None of them had ever produced a tractor, nor was there the blueprint of it. The factory had only a few lathes and drilling machines.

But they were afire with a resolve to carry out the task assigned by the great leader. They took a tractor apart and started modelling after its accessories in the spirit of self-reliance.

After a trying struggle the first "Chollima" tractor appeared in one month.

Just around that time the first "Sungri" lorry was produced in the Sungri Automobile Combine of this province.

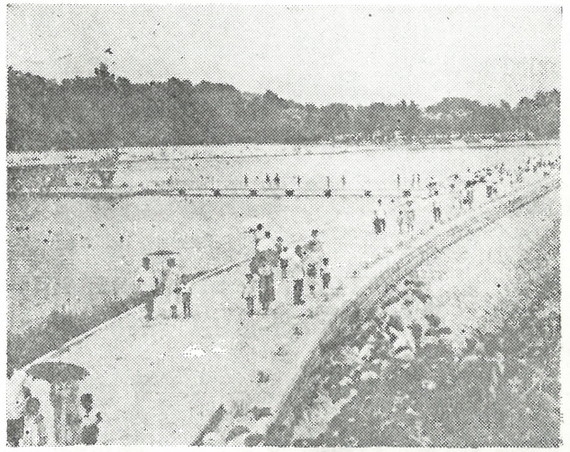
The factory which made the first tractor, hammering and filing iron, has now been converted into a modern combine producing tens of thousands of tractors in a year.

The automobile combine, the maker of the first lorry, is now mass-producing "Chaju," "Konsol" and other heavy-duty lorries.

This province boasts many other factories and enterprises including the Sunchon Cement Factory, a new building-materials giant using domestic raw materials and fuel, and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant demonstrating the might of our Juche power industry.

Favoured with the Combined Anju Coal Mine and many other ore and coal mines, this province holds an important place in the mining industry, too.

Besides, such powerful heavy industrial bases as the Taean Heavy Machine Factory, Taedong-gang Power Plant, and Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant are now springing up in the province. Light and local industries have made remarkable progress alongside heavy industry in the province.



The bathing resort of Wau-do Island

Water Flows Over Waterless Paddies

The Yoldusamcholli Plain, one of the country's major granaries, is rolling as far as the eye can see.

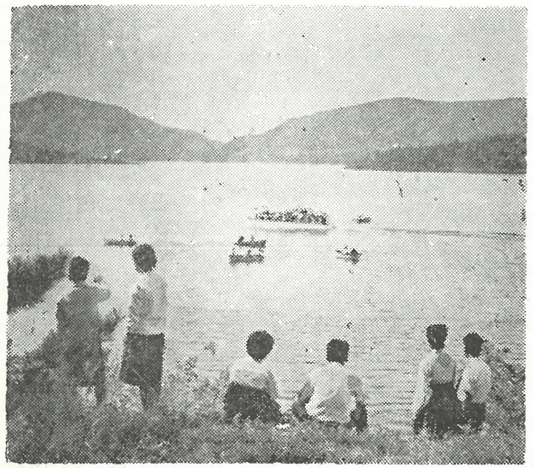
But, under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism the peasants there transplanted rice seedlings by digging holes for the lack of water. A 5-day drought was enough to kill rice plants and a short spell of heavy rain to flood the whole plain.

This, however, is an old story. Now the vast Yoldusamcholli Plain covering Anju, Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon Counties is drawing living water from the large-scale Pyongnam Irrigation System whose channels fan out in all directions. The cooperative

autumn of 1947, he made a visit to Unha-ri of Yangdok County, out-of-the-way mountain village, to show the people in mountain regions the way to live in plenty. In May 1952, the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War decisive of the destiny of the country, he went among the peasants in the Wonhwa village of Sunan County (today's Wonhwa-ri, Pyongwon County), to show the way to agricultural cooperation.

Indeed, South Pyongan Province is a land of glory with proud records of transformation and creation, a land where took place the great events of weighty significance in our people's struggle to build a new society, a new life .

Anju, a newly built city



Lake Yonpung-ho

farmers there farm their irrigated paddies joyfully by dint of machines and chemicals.

In addition to the Pyongnam Irrigation System, the province has another big Kiyang Irrigation System watering the vast fields of Taedong, Kangso, Chungsan, Ryonggang and Nampo.

The irrigated farmland of the province has been further expanded recently thanks to active measures to use ground water and irrigate terraced fields.

This has turned South Pyongan Province into a country's major granary which yields a rich and stable harvest in whatever drought and flood.

The province has attained a leaping advance in stockbreeding and fruit-growing, too.

Many Cities Mushroom

The ever-changing appearance of South Pyongan Province can be found also in the construction of many new cities including its capital Pyongsong.

One of them is Anju, a modern industrial and cultural city.

It is built gorgeously and grandly in harmony with its hilly terrain.

In the centre of the city stands a department store with a floor space of 4,000 square metres. Around it rise blocks upon blocks of 6-15-storied apartment houses along with modern school and public buildings.

Against old castle-walls there lies the 150,000-square-metre-wide Chilsong Park with a lotus pond. It draws many working people.

The magnificent Anju Theatre rises high on the top of a picturesque hill near the lotus pond. On high and low hills stand modern buildings such as an international hotel and a hospital to add to the harmony of the city looks.

One can hardly find any trace of its old looks. All citizens including workers are enjoying a happy life, provided with all necessary conditions. This city was built in a matter of one year.

Nampo city located at the mouth of the Taedong-gang River has also completely changed its looks after liberation. Grand Taean city and Tokchon town too have been newly built.

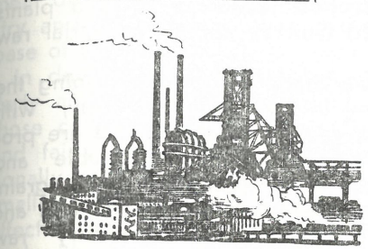
The countryside has also changed beyond recognition.

A few years ago more than 1,000 peasant families in Ryongrim-ri of Mundok County situated in the middle of the Yoldusamcholli Plain moved into new houses all at once. Bristling with two or three-storied modern dwellings, schools, a house of culture and public service establishments, Ryongrim-ri resembles a town. It is literally a "town of agricultural working people." Such towns have been built also in Changdong-ri of Sukchon County, Munhung-ri of Kangdong County and many other places. All people in ever-changing South Pyongan Province work and live happily as in other provinces of our country.

Under the wise guidance and warm solicitude of the great leader South Pyongan Province will further prosper in the future.

Li Ryong Su

This Is How We Did



Establishment of a Solid Raw-material Base Relying on Domestic Resources

2) Establishment of One's Own Raw-Material and Fuel-Power Bases

In order to establish its own solid raw material base, our country first of all laid down the policy of developing the mining industry ahead of the processing industries and organized work in such a way that the natural resources were explored and developed extensively.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should keep the mining industry well ahead of the development of the processing industries and further consolidate our country's raw material and fuel bases by carrying through our Party's line."

Without giving precedence to the mining industry, the first process of production, it is impossible to fully meet the demand for raw materials needed in large quantities for the development of the processing industries, normalize industrial production, or firmly guarantee the independence of the economy.

In the past the insignificant mining industry of our country was placed in the exclusive service of Japanese industry, supplying it with raw materials. Therefore, its level of technical equipment was extremely low and the composition of mineral products very simple. Without remedying these, it was impossible to build up a sound raw material base of our own.

Planned development and use of the country's natural resources under a far-reaching plan and preferential development of the mining industry were the pressing tasks set before us in building the solid raw material base of our own.

For this, it was necessary, first of all, to give precedence to the geological prospecting work.

Our Party and state directed their main effort to the strengthening of the material and technical foundations and technical forces of the geological prospecting work in order to give definite precedence to this work which remained one of the most backward branches in the past.

Even in the difficult war conditions, they, foreseeing the building of an independent national economy to be carried out full-scale after the war, organized specialized geological prospecting agencies, consolidated their material and technical foundations and pushed forward the exploration of minerals in a nationwide movement, drawing the broad masses in the prospecting work.

As a result of the steady promotion of the geological surveying and prospecting work, this work and the drawing of a geological map of the country were undertaken successfully, and the resources of many primary raw materials including iron ore whose deposits were said to have been exhausted, were discovered, thus securing far more deposits for our mines and collieries. This created favourable conditions for developing the mining industry ahead of the processing industry.

On this basis, our country concentrated capital investment on the mining industry and increased it continuously; it introduced modern machines and equipment extensively and took other positive measures. In the period of 1957-60, 25.9 per cent of the state investments in capital construction for industry went to the mining industry, whereas the figure stood at 13.5 in 1954-56. The percentage kept on rising in the years that followed.

Thanks to these measures, our existing mines underwent reconstruction and expansion on the basis of modern technology, with scores of large-scale mines newly opened and many dressing plants including the large-scale ones, each with a capacity of several million tons, commissioned. On this basis, we have continuously and energetically carried out the line of developing the mining industry, the line of mining not only the high-quality ore

but low-quality one as well, of going over to the method of large-scale mining and dressing and of replacing, to this end, the equipment with a large-sized one, modernizing it, changing it into high-speed one and diversifying conveyance.

This enabled our country to develop the mining industry, the first process of production, ahead of the processing industries and build up its own solid independent bases for the production of primary raw materials.

In order to establish a firm raw material base, the Party and the state also exerted great effort to create new raw and other materials or make substitutes for them and replace the imported raw materials and fuel with the domestic ones. This is the method we are applying in the independent solution of the problem of raw materials.

As we strove hard to make the non-existent resources the existing ones, we have been able to replace no small amount of the raw materials, for which various branches of the national economy relied on other countries, with home-produced ones.

For example, our country also imported rubber because its plants did not grow there. We were resolved to produce it by ourselves from our abundant limestone and anthracite and pushed on the researches into it and succeeded in making synthetic rubber. And we are now in a position to industrialize its production.

In the field of the chemical industry, too, we are following the direction of developing it by means of carbide, not with imported oil.

Likewise, we are resolving the problem of light industry raw materials by industrial methods with domestically abundant resources, without relying on agricultural raw materials.

We are producing a large quantity of vinyl plastic as well as chemical fibre from limestone and anthracite to supply raw materials for the manufacture of thousands of kinds of daily necessities.

Our country also directed considerable efforts to the rational use of mountains so as to establish a solid raw material base of our own.

In order to comprehensively utilize the mountains which occupy nearly 80 per cent of the territory of our country, we created forests of fibre plants, pulpwood and oil-bearing plants and planted many trees of economic value on the mountains. We created orchards and mulberry fields on mountains in a nationwide movement. Besides, we extensively tapped resources of wild plants including wild fruit to supply industrial raw materials.

At the same time, we are developing the rural economy in a diversified way, with stress laid on grain production. We are producing a large quantity of vegetable and animal organic raw materials such as grain, industrial crops, animal products and fruit and using them widely as light industry raw materials.

Today, the agricultural cooperative farms and mountains throughout our country have been turned into a dependable raw material base that normally supplies industry with various agricultural raw materials and natural raw materials of animal and vegetable matter.

As seen above, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, our country was able to build up a firm raw material base of its own through an energetic struggle to actively exploit and synthetically use the existing resources, find out the resources which we are wanting and substitute the non-existent resources with the existing ones.

Fuel-power is the source of energy that sets the modern industry in operation. Without fuel-power, it is impossible to run the national economy even a single day, nor can we think of the development of the economy in general.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is one of the basic conditions for the rapid development of the national economy as a whole to decisively strengthen the fuel-power bases of the country."

We had to seriously consider the specific features of fuel resources of our country and the state of development of the fuel economy in order to establish an independent fuel base.

Our country has much coal reserves, but it still fails to explore coking coal and oil.

Due to the gangster-like plunder by Japanese imperialism, the coal industry was in a very crude condition, as far as its level of technical equipment is concerned, and there was no fuel processing industry at all.

Under these circumstances, from the first days when we embarked upon the establishment of a fuel base, we made the exploitation of the country's plentiful coal resources the prime object and at the same time directed our main efforts to improving the structure of the fuel industry in respect of production and consumption through the rapid development of the other branches of the fuel industry and reinforcing the material-technical base of this domain.

In developing the coal industry, too, our Party and state concentrated investment on those coal mines which had large deposits and fairly better mining conditions and rationally combined it with the expansion of small- and medium-scale collieries. This was an effective way of fast increasing the output of coal with available funds.

And, we worked with intensity to develop the fuel-processing industry while rapidly boosting the production of high-caloried coal which can substitute for coking coal.

This resulted in the further improvement of the production structure of the fuel industry, the better consolidation of the country's fuel base in keeping with the requirement of the growing national economy and in the full supply of the demand for various kinds of fuel.

We also devoted much effort to establishing our own power base.

In the past the electric industry of our country was entirely dependent on large-scale hydro-power stations. Therefore, the electric production could not but be affected by seasonal fluctuations, and the construction of small- and medium-scale power stations was utterly neglected although we had no small amount of resources for them.

Under these circumstances, the Party and the state rationally combined the construction of hydro-power stations with that of thermo-power stations, continued to build large-scale power stations and, at the same time, dynamically pushed ahead with the construction of small- and medium-scale power stations in a nationwide movement. This rendered it possible to rapidly increase the electric output within a short period of time while consolidating the country's power base.

In particular, the construction of thermo-power stations led to quickly boosting the electric output because it needed a short period and a small amount of capital investment at the initial stage; it helped to overcome the seasonal fluctuations in the electric production by hydro-power stations.

In the construction of thermo-power stations, too, we chose the large-scale power stations (such as the Pyongyang and Pukchang Thermo-power Plants) which are not operated with oil but with the domestically abundant anthracite, thereby further increasing the independence of our electric industry.

The construction of small- and medium-scale power stations through the mobilization of local reserves and possibilities greatly contributed to additionally filling the demand of the national economy for electricity and especially to completing rural electrification.

As a result, today our country is covered with the ramified network of power stations; it has established a unique transmission system in the territory and become able to satisfactorily meet the demand of the national economy for electric power.

Thanks to all these wise policies and positive measures of our Party, today the national economy of our country has become an economy firmly based on Juche which develops steadily, relying basically on the domestic raw materials, fuel and power, a powerful economy which continues to advance along the single road of ascent without being affected by any worldwide raw material crisis, fuel-power crisis and economic fluctuations.

(Continued from page 55)

which try to turn back the wheel of history that rolls along the path of independence. But no force in the world can check the onward movement of the masses of the people advancing along the path indicated by the Juche idea.

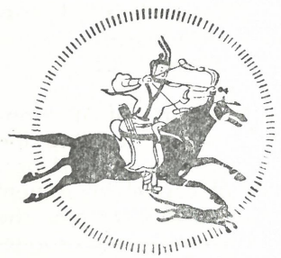
The sacred banner of independence, the lofty idea of Juche, will victoriously cut out its way, overcoming the outmoded and backward ideas.

And mankind will enjoy a truly independent and creative life in a new world where the idea of Juche will come into full bloom and the banner of independence be unfurled.

Availing ourselves of this significant moment of announcing the founding of the IIJI amidst the great expectation and attention of the people who desire to study the Juche idea, we earnestly call on the world progressive people and our close friends who champion independence to make a deeper study of the Juche idea and march vigorously forward towards the bright future of mankind, upholding the banner of Juche.

The Juche idea will live for ever!

Tokyo, Japan April 9, 1978



Serial

Outline of Korean History (4)

Korea in the Years of Three Kingdoms

PAEKJE

Around the period before and after the Christian era the Kingdom of Chinguk became weak gradually and the autonomous local aristocrats grew into powerful feudal forces. Paekje and Silla came to the front.

Paekje formed a feudal kingdom around the 1st century, a little later than Koguryo. Kwangju (Kyonggi Province) south of the Han-gang River was set as her capital. According to the legend, Onjo, founder of Paekje, was the second son of Chumong, founder of Koguryo. As the eldest son Ryuri, who was born when his father Chumong was in Puyo, came and succeeded to the throne (the second king of Koguryo), Onjo moved to the area south of the River Han-gang and founded a kingdom. This legend is based on a historical fact that Paekje was founded by a political force which broke off from Koguryo.

In fact, Paekje followed the Koguryo pattern. This is borne out by the fact that in Paekje the ancestral rites were conducted at the shrine dedicated to Chumong and that the kingdom was divided into five administrative districts as in the case of Koguryo.

After her creation, Paekje annexed small territorial kingdoms. In 9 A.D. she conquered Mahan. From then onwards, the work of union continued in the Mahan region.

In the mid-1st century the central government was administered by the ministers called *chwabo* and *ubo*. For administrative purposes Paekje was divided into five districts in the capital and five communities in local areas. The intensified feudal system was accompanied by the consolidation of the central administration machinery in 260 A.D. In addition to 16 official ranks, under the king there were six government posts dealing with the royal court, finance, ceremony, security and criminal and military affairs. All official posts were held by aristocrats of Koguryo origin who emigrated from the north and by the native Mahan dignitaries. This was aimed at strengthening her political foothold.

Paekje had a powerful standing army. Five hundred soldiers were placed in each *pu* or district in the capital and 700 to 1,200 soldiers in each *pang* or community in local areas. A criminal law was in force. It laid down that:

Traitors, murderers and those who retreated in battle shall be put to death and prostitutes and thieves shall be made slaves.

Such repressive measures pursued double aims—externally, to protect the country from the encroachment of the foreign enemy and internally, to oppress the people.

In Paekje, too, the political system was based on the aristocratic democracy. The king could not wield all powers over the state affairs; the appointment and dismissal of ministers were subjected to the approval of the aristocrats' body.

Paekje succeeded in conquering local forces and placing their areas under the state control. But in her early years, she adopted a feodo-vassalitic system, i.e., a system under which local aristocrats were appointed lords or kings and their autonomy was recognized. This system was applied even to the "small countries" founded in Japan by Paekje-lining aristocrats. According to historical records, 28 townships were all under the control of the royal family and there were big aristocratic family units with eight differing names. This indicates that there existed a feodo-lord system under which local dynasties of vassalitic dignitaries were independent in their activities.

Land and other properties obtained in the course of conquering the local feudal forces were given out among the royal dignitaries and officials as fiefs. The local lords and officials who had received fiefs provided individual persons with land in order to reduce them to *haho* (serfs). A documentary record says that those belonging to the *haho* class had their own clothes and seals. From this it seems that they tilled the land on their own, but they were virtually the vassals of their lords.

With the gradual expansion of the territory following the founding of the kingdom, agricultural production increased, handicraft manufacturing and commerce developed and culture also flowered. In the early 4th century, Paekje turned into a strong kingdom with fertile, wide land stretching from the area of Hwanghae Province into the coastal area along the South Sea, Cholla Province of today.

But confronted with Koguryo's southward advance started from the late 4th century, Paekje lost vast land in the basin of the Han-gang River in 399. In 475 she was compelled to transfer her capital to Ungjin (now Kongju in South Chungchong Province). Attempts were made to check Koguryo's southward advance with the support of Silla and the Paekje-lining feudal forces in Japan.

At the time of King Munyong (501-523) a series of positive measures were taken to encourage agricultural production and reinforce the military potential. This tended to strengthen national power, to some extent. After her capital was transferred to Sabi (now Puyo in South Chungchong Province) again in 538, Paekje attained economic and cultural development to some degree and regained her lost territory in the lower reaches of the Han-gang River.

But, by this time corruption of the court aristocrats and scramble for power within the ruling circles were becoming evident and this greatly reduced national strength. When the Tang aggressors invaded Puyo, 3,000 court ladies in the royal palace plunged into the Paekma-gang River as so many flowers falling. The tragic story interwoven with Rakhwa-am (Rock of the Falling Flowers) shows the firm constancy of Korean women and one aspect of increasing depravity of the royal court.

The attack of allied troops of Silla and Tang brought Paekje to an end in 660.

SILLA

Silla situated on the southeast corner of the Korean peninsula formed a kingdom around the 2nd century later than Koguryo and Paekje.

A Buddhist image made of gold and copper

She was a feudal force belonging to Chinhan, one of the three areas of Chinguk. Kyongju was her capital. According to the legend, Hyoggose, founder of Silla, was born of an egg laid by a horse that had descended from heaven and he became the king at the age of 13 on the recommendation of heads of six villages where the surviving members of Kochoson were living. It was in 57 B.C. that he became the king. Solabol was the Silla's first name.

This legend tells that Silla was founded by the allied feudal forces in the six regions near Kyongju and that migrant aristocrats of Kochoson with advanced culture were the main force in founding the kingdom.

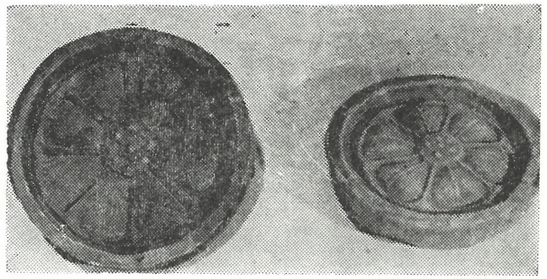
Silla reinforced her state structure in the course of conquering the neighbouring forces and expanding her territory. Inheriting the culture of Kochoson and the developed productive forces of Chinguk, she established a feudal system. As feudal lords, the aristocrats in six provinces had their own territory and army.

In the course of conquering the neighbouring feudal forces and expanding her territory, permission was accorded the surrendering elements to retain their former privileges and get estates. But for those who did not surrender arms were resorted to and their territory and people were put under state control. In both cases the inhabitants in those areas were reduced to slavery and they were the target of cruel exploitation. In the meantime there emerged new landlords from among *homin* (rich men of common birth) under the patronage of the state.

In order to protect the feudal lord's undivided authority by law, aristocracy was graded in a formal hierarchy. This hierarchy was classified into five categories known as *songgol, chingol,* and the like. *Songgol* was of the highest grade. Those belonging to this category were able to be the king. Such a classification based on the social standing of their families was known as *kolpum* system and this office became hereditary.

The hierarchy of civil service was classified into 17

Antefixes



categories. Under the hierarchy the officials' post was decided by these ranks.

Kolpum classifying the social status of aristocrats, *pumgye* classifying the rank of officials and the government posts were closely interlinked. Aristocrats of high social status were entitled to hold high official rank and government post. For example, the aristocrats with such social status as *songgol* and *chingol* were allowed to hold the official rank ranging from the first to fifth grade. With the enlargement of the feudal state machinery, the formal hierarchy also became more detailed.

The aristocratic democracy was also introduced in Silla. A meeting attended by the king and officials of noble origin in each *pu* or ministry was called *hwabaek*. Important problems of the state were decided at this meeting. In its early days the king was elected at this meeting. Up to the time of the 16th king of Silla Namul (358-401) the throne was succeeded by those of influential families in six ministries with three surnames—Pak, Sok and Kim.

Until the 3rd century, Silla held only the eastern area of Kyongsang Province and part of Kangwon Province. As her national power was very weak, Silla did not venture to come into conflict with Koguryo and Paekje and sometimes she derived assistance from Koguryo. In the early 5th century she sent royal members to Koguryo as hostage and adopted a policy of allying herself with it.

Afterward, agricultural production increased and handicraft manufacturing and trade made marked progress. In 531 repairs were undertaken on all dikes. Technically-excellent industrial art objects were produced in those days. Among them was a gold crown unearthed at Kyongju. And two big markets existed at Kyongju, capital of Silla. All these facts are indicative of a highly developed economy of Silla.

The development of the economy was attended by harsh exploitation of the people. Towards the end of the 5th century postal stations with relays of horses and men were installed in major points of the country for transport and communication services. The year of 505 saw the establishment of such administrative units as *chu* (province), *kun* (county) and *hyon* (sub-county).

With the growth of her national power, Silla embarked upon extending her territory in the early 6th century, taking advantage of Koguryo and Paekje fighting with each other.

In 512, she seized Ullung-do Island on the East Sea by mobilizing her naval force, and in 523 annexed Kimgwankaya, a kingdom in the basin of the Rakdong-gang River. In 551 and 553 Silla's boundaries were pushed to their farther limit, to the area in the basin of the Han-gang River formerly controlled by Paekje and Koguryo and new provinces were set up there.

Silla began to take interest in the West Sea. She strove to develop diplomatic and trade relations with many states of China. This was prompted by her desire to dominate Paekje and Koguryo with the help of feudal forces of China. In 556 she seized the southern territory of Koguryo (now Anbyon area of Kangwon Province). In 562 the Kaya Kingdom that remained in the lower reaches of the Rakdong-gang River was finally absorbed by Silla.

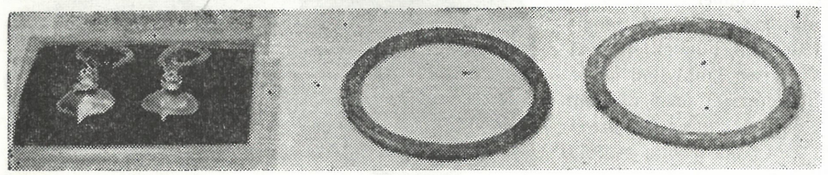
Thus her territory stretched from the southeast area of the Korean peninsula to its northern area—the basin of the Han-gang River and far to Riwon in Hamgyong Province.

Monuments built in commemoration of the local tour of King Chinhung (540-576), the 24th king of Silla, were found at Changnyong, South Kyongsang Province, on Pukhan-san Mountain in Seoul, and in the Hwangcho-ryong and Maun-ryong ridges of South Hamgyong Province. This testifies to the extended territory of Silla at that time.

From the period before and after the Christian era to the 7th century A.D., the ancestors of the Korean people lived under the rule of three feudal kingdoms. In this period the three kingdoms sometimes waged war on each other. It was due to the feudal lords' ambition to get more territory.

Troubled as this period was, blood-kinship grew thicker and thicker among the people of the three kingdoms with the same culture and the same blood. This is evidenced by the legends that Paekje was founded by a political force branched off from Koguryo and that the six villages inhabited by the surviving members of Kochoson were the central force in creating Silla. The people of the three kingdoms had almost the same language and culture. And there were mutual visits and close interchanges. In this course the cultural and blood ties of the people of the three kingdoms daily became deeper and deeper.

(To Be Continued)



Gold earrings and bracelets unearthed in Kosong County, Kangwon Province

KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

Yaksandongdae

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"There are many countries on the globe, but those as beautiful and good to live in as our homeland are rare."**

Our country abounds in beautiful mountains rising high or low in chains including the northernmost Paekdu-san, Kumgang-san, Taebaek-san and the southernmost Halla-san on Cheju-do Island, and crystal-clear rivers and streams and is full of scenic wonders along the coastline thousands of *ri* long. So it is called a lovely land of 3,000 *ri* from ancient times.

Yaksandongdae is a mountain well known for its superb beauty. It rises on the Kuryong-gang Stream (about 120 km long), a tributary of the limpid Chongchon-gang River.

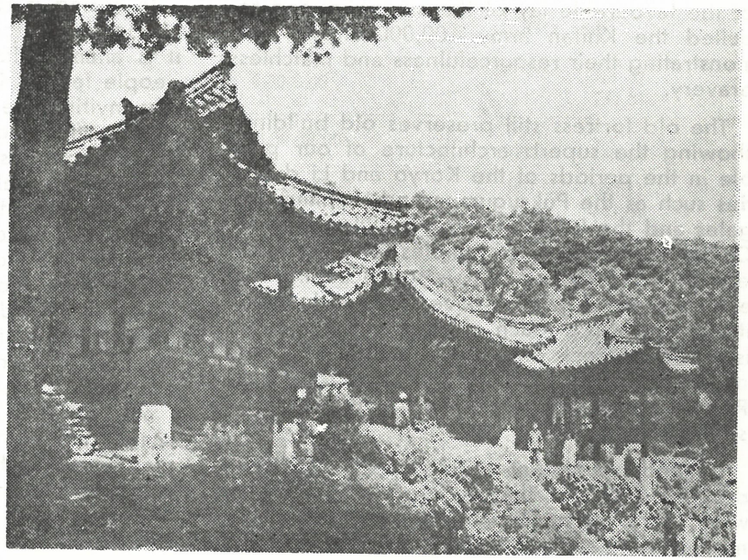
This mountain runs from north to south along the east side of the stream. It covers an area of 280 square kilometres and is 490 metres above the sea. But it looks high and magnificent since to the southwest a plain stretches out far and wide to the west coast and it itself is made up of sheer cliffs.

The beautiful fantastic cliffs called Hakbyo-ru perform wonder of the mountain's scenic wonders.

The cliffs are an epitome of the beauty of the mountain. They, long worn by the weather, soar over a hundred metres high into the sky and pines and flowering trees grow, striking their roots deeply into the crevices of rocks.

A fine prospect spreads around the cliffs.

To the southwest they afford a complete view of wide stretches of fertile fields, crisscrosses of irrigation channels, cozy modern farm villages and hills planted with orchards yielding a great abundance of fruits. To the north come in sight the high peaks of the majestic Myohyang range and within calling distance flows the limpid Kuryong-gang Stream, glistening in



The Chonju-sa temple of Nyongbyon

Yaksandongdae in spring attire

the sun, along the bank shelterbelt. To the east they command a basin and you can see there among pine trees many old remains, plus the old walls that run along the undulating mountain back.

Our ancestors built the impregnable fortress in the early 15th century, availing themselves of the favourable lay of the mountain, and repelled the Khitan army 100,000 strong, demonstrating their resourcefulness and matchless bravery.

The old fortress still preserves old buildings showing the superb architecture of our people in the periods of the Koryo and Li dynasties such as the Puksugumun and Nammun fort gates and the Ryuksung-jong pavilion and the Chonju-sa and Soun-sa temples, etc. The scenery of the Hakbyoru cliffs is so fascinating that even a crane is said to have stopped to enjoy it and left with a touch of deep sadness. There is a strange rock on a ridge a little off south of the cliffs. It is called the Kobuk (turtle) Rock because it looks like a loving couple of sitting turtles.

Legend has it that once upon a time nine dragons living in the Kuryong-gang Stream went up to the heaven but two of them badly missed the beautiful scenery and came down, changed into turtles and lived there until they died to turn into a rock.

Besides, the mountain abounds in fantastic rocks and crags, and in pine, maple, oak, benzoin and other trees and flowering shrubs such as azalea and magnolia. It works scenic wonders every season.

In spring it is spread with beautiful azalea blossoming in clouds of splendour; in autumn it is aflame with crimson maples and makes people feel as if they were in a fairyland; no less inviting are the Hakbyoru cliffs in summer which offer the sweat-drying cool shade of the green trees; and in winter snowscape is attractive as well.

In the mountain grow medicinal plants of over 200 species including white platycodon. It is rare that so many kinds of plants grow in such a small mountain.

It was named Yaksandongdae in the Koryo period. It meant a mountain producing a great wealth of medicinal herbs east of a town called Muju.

As you have seen above, it is known for its scenic beauty and rich natural resources as well as for the historic remains which show our people's resourcefulness and bravery.

During the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, it was used as a pleasure resort for the exploiting classes. Many historic and cultural remains and the old walls were badly destroyed and flowering trees felled at random, and it turned bleak.

It was only thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader that after liberation it restored its beauty as a scenic spot beloved by our people.

One day in the autumn of 1949 more than 300 school children were on their excursion in the mountain crimson with maples.

They had the great honour of meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the mountain ridge whom they had been longing to see even in a dream.

He sat among them and listened to their songs. He said it was very good for them to climb mountains to observe their country's nature and train their bodies and told them in detail how to protect and make more beautiful the mountain famed for its scenic beauty from old times.

He remarked that it was a beautiful mountain with many historic remains and it was noted especially for its azaleas, and instructed to protect every tree and flower well and repair and keep well historic remains to hand them down to posterity.

True to his teachings, the local people and pupils protected and tended well animals and plants and other natural features in the mountain and restored historic remains to their original state.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader it, like all other scenic spots of our country, bade an eternal farewell to its pre-liberation look and restored its beauty.

Flowers of all colours, woods in luxuriant verdure, fantastic rocks and old walls find themselves in a pleasing ensemble and look just like a picture, and birds merrily warble incessantly chiming in with the pheasants squawking in bushes. Visitors to the mountain feel high pride and boundless happiness from living in this land under the guidance of the great leader.

Radio Pyongyang Time and Frequency Schedule
(English Language)

TRANSMISSION	GMT	kHz (mb)
EUROPEAN SERVICE	6.00-8.00	11535 (26.0) 9420 (31.8)
	20.00-22.00	9420 (31.8) 6576 (45.6)
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICAN SERVICE	15.00-17.00	9977 (30.1) 7203 (41.6)
	17.00-19.00	9977 (30.1) 7203 (41.6)
SOUTHEAST ASIAN SERVICE	8.00-10.00	11535 (26.0) 9420 (31.8)
	13.00-15.00	9977 (30.1) 7203 (41.6)
AMERICAN SERVICE	11.00-13.00	11535 (26.0) 9977 (30.1)
	23.00-1.00	11535 (26.0) 9977 (30.1)

Korean Reunification Question

Question of Utmost Urgency

To end the split of Korea and achieve her reunification is the pressing demand of our people which must be met without a moment's delay.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only the reunification of Korea can put an end to her people's misfortunes and agonies caused by national division, can eliminate the root cause of disputes and preserve and consolidate peace and security in this part of the world."

Today Korea's reunification poses itself as an urgent task requiring an immediate fulfilment to achieve the complete liberation and independence of our country and ensure peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The split of the country has severed our national ties, causing misunderstanding and mistrust between our people and ruling out the possibility of coordinated mobilization and use of their national wealth and wisdom and talents.

The north and the south have traversed the entirely different roads—independence and dependence, prosperity and ruin. Their gap is growing wider and wider and the national commonness formed through a long history is gradually disappearing.

The country's split has brought pains and misery to every family and every Korean. Parents and sons, brothers and sisters, and husbands and wives, torn apart from each other, have heard nothing of their dear ones for 30-odd years now.

The south Korean people in particular have undergone unheard-of national misfortunes and sufferings from the division.

In south Korea, national sovereignty has been trampled underfoot in all political, military, economic and cultural spheres, and the people are denied democratic liberties and even the right to live.

The US imperialist aggressors and the traitors to the nation do whatever they like but the people are treated like a colonial slave.

Today south Korea has turned literally into a typical colony entirely dependent upon foreign forces and a "living hell" where fascist terrorism prevails and people suffer the bitterest poverty.

As long as a half of the country remains under the foot of the foreign imperialists can our nation never be completely independent and free.

Where national independence and security are threatened, there is war danger.

Today our country's split is the real cause of misunderstanding and mistrust between our people and the tension in Korea. North-south military confrontation with the Military Demarcation Line in between is the source of the increasing tension and insecurity in our country. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, clamouring more frantically about "anti-communism" and "prevailing over communism," put south Korea on a war footing and are increasing armed forces and armament on a big scale. They also stage military exercises frequently and commit military provocations ceaselessly.

There is no doubt that an armed conflict in our country will greatly affect the situation in Asia and the rest of the world.

The south Korean puppets, dictated by foreign aggressive forces, persist in criminal acts and the latter continue their aggressive manoeuvres against Korea. This only aggravates the tension in Korea and increases war danger.

All this urgently requires our country's reunification and not its division.

There is no reason why our country should be split and our nation suffer from its division.

Historically Korea is one and our nation is also one.

Our country had been one state on one territory and our people had harmoniously lived as a homogeneous nation of one culture and language over a long period.

The attainment of the country's complete liberation and national liberties is the supreme desire of our people and it is their legitimate right to take back the territory and population from the foreign imperialists.

Our people, who have waged a bloody struggle for national independence and sovereignty, are unanimous in demanding the reunification of the country and opposing its division.

Only the foreign imperialists and a handful of their stooges oppose reunification and want division.

Today the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying desperately to perpetuate the split of the country and create "two Koreas." The "simultaneous UN membership" of north and south Korea and "cross recognition" and all other nonsenses are aimed at bisecting our country and nation permanently.

This is a high treason to gratify their lust for "power" and enjoy wealth and prosperity in return for freezing the country's division and selling off south Korea to the foreign aggressors.

All their acts to bisect Korea permanently are a downright challenge to the desire of our people to establish national sovereignty on a countrywide scale and attain the complete independence of the country, and a flagrant violation of world peace.

Today it is the task of utmost urgency for our people to end the country's split and reunify it.

It is our consistent policy to reunify the country independently by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, on democratic principles and in a peaceful way.

According to this policy, we have put forward the most reasonable and realistic proposals on more than 150 occasions and done everything in our power to put them into practice.

The historic three principles and five-point policy for national reunification fully reflect our firm stand and persistent efforts.

We maintain that national reunification be achieved first even if we cannot bring about the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs at once.

All this is the absolutely right way to rally closely the people of all strata in the north and the south loving the country and the nation under the banner of reunification and rejoin the severed national ties and achieve the complete reunification of the country by their united efforts.

Our reunification policy enjoys the unanimous support of the Korean people and the peace-lovers of the world.

It has become a mighty international trend today to denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external separatists and support the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

The United States must pull all its troops, lethal weapons and military equipment out of south Korea. This is prerequisite to Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

If US troops withdraw from south Korea, our country will be reunified independently, on democratic principles and in a peaceful manner by the united efforts of the entire people in the north and south of Korea.

How Was US Imperialism Defeated in the Korean War?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the US imperialists who had boasted of being the 'strongest' in the world, exploded the myth about their 'mightiness' and started them on the downgrade."

The US imperialists unleashed a war of aggression and made desperate efforts to occupy the northern half of the Republic at one stroke but met an ignominious defeat, the first of its kind in their history of over 110 aggressive wars.

The Korean war blasted the myth about the "mightiness" of US imperialism and marked the start of its downgrade path.

Caged Beasts

Having started the Korean war, MacArthur assumed the command of all the US ground, naval and air forces on the Pacific and the south Korean puppet army and, further, became the "Commander of the UN Forces." He, behaving like an "Emperor of the Far East," was frantic to occupy the northern half of the Republic at one stroke.

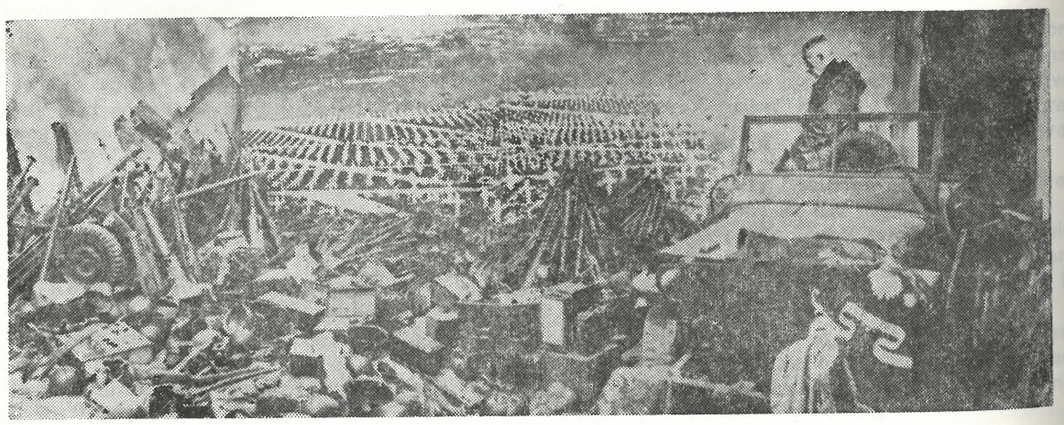
He sent to the Korean front the 8th Army Commander Walker, and Dean, Keiser, Gey and other notorious homicidal generals and all the "ever-victorious" divisions known as "invincible" in their history of aggressive war including the 24th, 2nd, 1st Cavalry and 25th Divisions. But he could not turn the scale of war.

The US imperialist aggressors were driven out of Seoul on the third day after the war started and Suwon, the enemy's "second stronghold," fell like a house of cards.

"Smith's task force" was annihilated north of Osan and the "invincible" 24th Division in Taejon.

Informed of the defeat of the advance party, Dean, Commander of the US 24th Division, cried that it was dishonour and shame to the great United States of America and gave an order to recover from defeat. But he was captured while trying to escape in a soldier's uniform.

This is how US imperialist aggressors were defeated by the Korean People's Army



MacArthur lamented that Dean's division was totally destroyed too soon for him to retrieve it.

The "optimism" of warmongers who boasted that their victory was only a matter of time vanished like a bubble and their aggressor troops lost battle after battle and were pressed into a narrow area of over 10,000 square kilometres left of the Rakdong-gang River, linking Pohang, Taegu and Masan.

Faced with the danger of being thrown out of Korea, they were as desperate as caged beasts to escape from their doom and launched the Inchon landing operations, mobilizing their three services in the Pacific and other areas.

Shattered "General Christmas Offensive"

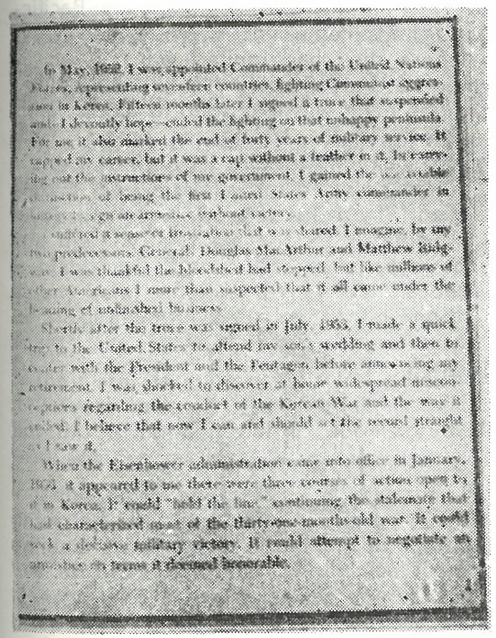
MacArthur conferred with Truman on Wake Island and stated that they would conclude the war in Korea by "Thanksgiving Day," November 23, and attempted to occupy the whole of Korea by a "blitzkrieg." But this proved a foolish adventure.

The "Thanksgiving Day offensive" began to be frustrated late in October and the "general Christmas offensive" by which MacArthur bragged of concluding the war also ended in a total failure.

The US 1st Marine Corps was annihilated on Lake Changjin-ho and its Commander Smith became a gravedigger and Gey, Commander of the US 1st Cavalry Division, ran away, lying to his chief of staff that he was called by the Army Headquarters. The 8th Army Commander Walker died the death of a dog at Ryonchon. The US imperialist aggressor troops were encircled and destroyed everywhere. Having lost the main forces on the Chongchon-gang River and Lake Changjin-ho, the enemy started the miserable "December general retreat" and their final defence attempt along the 38th parallel also failed.

Driven into despair, MacArthur sent a telegram to Truman, deploring that he had done everything he could but they were in a difficult situation which he could not settle with his authority and ability.

Truman, talking about "retaliation," threatened they would use atomic weapons and



In May, 1952, I was appointed Commander of the United Nations forces, representing seventeen countries fighting Communist aggression in Korea. Fifteen months later I signed a truce that suspended until I devoutly hope—ended the fighting in that unhappy peninsula. For me it also marked the end of forty years of military service. It capped my career, but it was a cap without a feather in it, for carrying out the instructions of my government, I gained the questionable distinction of being the first United States Army commander in history to sign an armistice without victory.

Until a moment immediately before I was forced I imagine, by my predecessors, General Douglas MacArthur and Matthew Ridgway, I was thankful the bloodshed had stopped, but like millions of other Americans I more than suspected that it all came under the heading of unfinished business.

Shortly after the truce was signed in July 1953, I made a quick trip to the United States to attend my son's wedding and then to confer with the President and the Pentagon before announcing my retirement. I was shocked to discover at home widespread misconceptions regarding the conduct of the Korean War and the way it ended. I believe that now I can and should set the record straight as I see it.

When the Eisenhower administration came into office in January, 1953, it appeared to me there were three courses of action open to us in Korea. It could "hold the line" continuing the stalemate that had characterized most of the thirty-two-months-old war. It could seek a decisive military victory. It could attempt to negotiate an armistice on terms it deemed honorable.

The confession of Clark, US homicidal general, admitting their defeat in the Korean war

The notorious warmaniac Clark putting his signature of surrender to the Korean Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom

proclaimed a "state of national emergency" in the US. They, however, could not recover from defeat.

Their manpower loss during this period was more than a half of that in the Second World War.

About their disgraceful defeat the *New York Herald Tribune* lamented that it was the worst defeat the US Army had ever suffered. The British *Economist* wrote that both Asia and Europe would not forget the fact that the well-armed and technically-equipped armies of the two powers (the US and Britain) with the command of the air and sea were routed by the lightly armed infantry.

Truman shifted the responsibility for having shattered the prestige of the "superpower" for the first time in history on to MacArthur and sacked him.

"Myth Exploded to Atoms"

Having suffered a serious military defeat in one year of the war, the US imperialist aggressors regrouped their battered troops, increased air force and artillery pieces in large numbers and mobilized various vessels, and launched a large-scale "summer offensive," in order to turn the scale of the war.

This "offensive," however, was completely frustrated by the strong defence of our People's Army.

Refusing to draw a lesson from it, they staged the "autumn offensive."

They reinforced their troops and made a frantic attack on Height 1211. But they could not break through the defence line of our heroic People's Army.

They called our Hero-Height 1211 "Heartbreak Ridge," for their hearts broke at its sight, and they named the gorges around it "Punch Bowl" as no one came out alive once he went in.

Admitting their ignominious defeat, Bradley described the Korean war as "the wrong war at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy."

They threw in large quantities of war materiel and mobilized all their military and economic potentialities, and made desperate efforts to reverse the war situation. But no "strangulation operations" and "scorched-earth operations" or barbarous bacteriological warfare could save them from defeat on the front.

New President Eisenhower promoted an adventurous "new offensive" to show what he could do as a notorious homicidal general. But it also proved abortive.

On the setback of Eisenhower's "new offensive," Hershel D Meyer wrote that Clark and Van Fleet rained 300,000 shells every day and hurled in best mechanized units to secure an important tactical height but could not get the "north Korean units" off a single height.

Having completely failed in the "new offensive" they were compelled to kneel down before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement.

They suffered a heavy loss 2.3 times greater than that in the four years of the Pacific War and tied themselves down at the very place where they had ignited war.

Former US State Secretary Marshall deplored that "the myth was exploded to atoms" and they were not so strong as others had thought to be.

The Criminal "Two Koreas" Plot (2)

Crafty "UN Membership Argument"

The internal and external partitionists including those of the United States are trying to use the UN to create "two Koreas."

This is designed to justify the division of Korea by applying in divided Korea the universal practice that a country wins the international recognition of its existence and position as an independent state through its admission to the UN.

To this end, the separatists have persistently tried to realize the "simultaneous entry into the UN" by the north and south of Korea and south Korea's "separate admission to the UN." But each time they met fiasco.

This notwithstanding, even now they are hatching every conceivable scheme to realize them.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the dictates of their masters, are begging others "not to obstinately oppose or obstruct" their entry into the UN, and the puppet Foreign Minister is blabbing: "Our policy is to enter the UN at any rate, whether it may be the separate or simultaneous admission of the north and south."

They are describing their UN admission as if it were necessary for Korean reunification. But this is nothing but a sophistry to hide their splitting moves.

If the north and south of divided Korea enter the UN separately, our country, a single national state, will be recognized internationally as two states and its division fixed permanently. As a result, the eager desire of our people for reunification will not be realized and the division continue indefinitely, the situation not be stabilized in Korea and the tension and war danger only increase.

Entirely unjustifiable is each and every plot of the partitionists to create "two Koreas" through the UN.

The south Korean puppets charged the UN with its "incompetence" and "weakness" when it took a favourable measure for Korean reunification. But now they are desperately trying to enter it to use it for their splitting machination.

The DPRK Government has made it clear more than once that our country should not enter the UN before its reunification, otherwise it should enter the UN as a single state under a single name at least after the introduction of a Confederation.

Our stand fully reflects the will of the entire Korean people to prevent the permanent division of the country and the nation and realize its reunification and enjoys the full support and approval of the world's peace-loving people.

Aggressive "Equilibrium of Strength Theory"

The "equilibrium of strength theory" loudly advertized by the partitionists is designed to back up with "strength" the permanent division of Korea and to step up preparations for aggression and war.

Rumsfeld, former US Defence Secretary, in his "defence report of fiscal 1977" presented to Congress on January 27, 1976, said that "our greatest concern in Northeast Asia is the balance of strength on the Korean peninsula" and told a "joint press interview" on May 27 of the same year that "the US would do its best to help south Korea maintain the balance of strength with north Korea in the military aspect."

Prior to this, on November 15, 1975, Kissinger stated: "The only way to protect the

interests of the United States in south Korea is to strengthen its defence capacity."

Supporting the "equilibrium of strength theory" of the US imperialist war maniacs, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, at an exclusive press interview on December 3, 1976, said that "the reduction or withdrawal of the US troops" occupying south Korea "might result in destroying the balance and security on the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, undermining the security of Japan and Asia."

At a plenary session of the House of Representatives on September 16, 1975, Miki, ex-Prime Minister of Japan, said: "For Japan... the immediate task is to maintain the present equilibrium between north and south Korea and prevent a sudden change. For this, the continued presence of the US troops is needed."

The splitters within and without are steadily reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea under the pretext of securing the "equilibrium of strength."

The US imperialists have already poured military "aid" worth several thousand million dollars into south Korea. Now they scheme to further increase it under the excuse of "making up for the withdrawal" of their ground force.

South Korean radio *Munhwa*, on July 20, 1977, aired: "US defence study report" disclosed that weapons worth 8,000 million dollars would be turned over to south Korea in four to five years as a "compensatory measure for the phased pullout of the US ground force."

Now the US imperialists are further increasing their naval and air forces in south Korea and shipping in large quantities of modern weapons of destruction, and frequently stage large-scale military exercises, aggravating tension in Korea and leading the situation to the brink of war.

An eloquent proof of this is the military exercise "Team Spirit 78," the largest ever since the Korean war, staged this March in the whole of south Korea, notably along the Military Demarcation Line.

As is well known, the "south Korea-US joint military exercise" involved huge armed forces over 100,000 strong—US three services and marines and the south Korean puppet army and simulated a total war against the northern half of the Republic on land and sea and in the air.

Faithfully following the aggressive policy of the US imperialists, the south Korean puppets are actively speeding up the "modernization" of their army and further strengthening their military fascist system, claiming that "building up strength is the most urgent task."

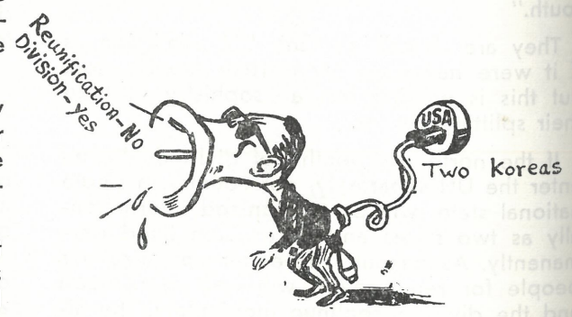
In order to check the US troops' pullout, they have committed a filthy international bribery and even mumble that the aggravation of tension in Korea is favourable for its prevention.

They are bargaining with the Japanese rulers behind the scenes to strengthen the "south Korea-Japan military cooperation system" and even scheming to form a "south Korea-US-Japan security cooperation organization."

All the facts indicate that the partitionists' drive for the reinforcement of armed forces intended to perpetuate the division of Korea by "strength" will only deepen the division and eventually lead to war.

The south Korean puppets' plot for the perpetuation of the division finds clear manifestation in their call for the conclusion of a "nonaggression treaty" between north and south and their "coexistence."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, in his "new year's press conference" on January 18, 1974, said that "the north and the south should sign a nonaggression treaty ... and coexist peacefully." And in his "interview" with a reporter of the Japanese paper *Sankei Shimbun* on May 30, 1976, he stated that "there is no other way but north-south peaceful coexistence in order to create postulates for unification."



Kumgaeguri Frog

Kumgaeguri is a subspecies of the *Rana nigromaculata* and an endemic frog in our country.

Its population is scanty, occurring in small numbers on the sides of marshes or ponds in the southwest region of our country.

It resembles common bullfrogs in appearance, size and habits. But it can be distinguished from the latter easily. Its head is more depressed than the latter's but almost equal in length and width, its muzzle end is round, its back is striped with deep tawny on a green ground, and its sides are yellow-coloured.

Usually it lives in flocks on waterside, preying on locust, beetle, nocturnal butterflies and their larvae, flies and mosquitoes.

It hibernates on waterside for about 160 days, from mid-October (or early November) to late March (or early April) next year. For wintering it digs 1 metre, 1.4 metres at maximum, deep into the ground.

The spawning season begins at the end of April. A spawner lays 1,000 to 2,000 eggs in pool. It is after May 20 that eggs hatch out into tadpoles.

The tadpoles reach full maturity within 50 to 60 days according to water temperature.

Its population increases every year in our country thanks to the active protection by the state.

Their claim that one nation should conclude a "treaty" and "coexist" on one territory without pulling out the aggression troops, the source of war, is not that of the Koreans but that of others for aggression.

As you have seen above, the "two Koreas" plot of the splitters within and without is totally contradictory to the unanimous will and desire of our people and the world's peace-loving people for the reunification of Korea.

We can never tolerate their plot.

The US imperialists should give up the "two Koreas" plot and withdraw all their aggression troops immediately from south Korea according to the UN resolution and not meddle in our domestic affairs but take their hands off Korea at once.

The Japanese rulers, too, should neither obstruct the reunification of our country nor encourage the splitting manoeuvrings of the south Korean puppets.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique think they could sustain the remainder of their life by freezing the national split with outside backing and offering south Korea continually as a colony and military base to the foreign forces of aggression and winning their military support, it is a miscalculation.

Only disgraceful ruin is in store for those persistently seeking the national division against the people's will for reunification.

The Korean people will surely check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splitters within and without and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme desire of our nation, with the active support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people.

South Korean Puppet Clique Seek to Join in Non-alignment Movement

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States was held in Lima, the capital of Peru, in August 1975. It is widely known to the world that the south Korean puppets made "application" to it for the membership of the non-alignment movement but were condemned and flatly rejected by the non-aligned countries and the fair-minded world public. It was quite a just measure for the movement's sound development.

They were derided, blamed and denounced also at the non-aligned countries' meetings held later.

This notwithstanding, they are now trying brazen-facedly to have contacts with these countries and join in the movement, talking about "cooperation" and posing as their "friend."

This is a link in the chains of the counter-revolutionary strategy of the imperialist reactionaries to undermine the ever-strengthening and developing movement from within and weaken the world's anti-imperialist forces. They seek to thrust into the movement to play the role of the imperialists' shock brigade in an attempt to confuse and obstruct it.

They also do so to save themselves from their internal and external isolation and serious crises and hide their dirty colours of a puppet of imperialism, a ferocious fascist hangman and an enemy of the national-liberation movement and pretend to be independent. They make this attempt especially to win "international support" and create "two Koreas."

These machinations run counter to the trend of the times towards independence and are a defilement of the lofty ideal of the non-alignment movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-alignment movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era."

The non-alignment movement is exerting a profound influence on the great changes taking place in the world; it is a great driving force advancing human history.

The peoples in the non-aligned countries are resolutely fighting against imperialism, colonialism and all other dominating forces in order to consolidate national independence and attain independent development and prosperity.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's attempt to thrust into the movement, a progressive force, is shameless and foolish indeed.

The south Korean rulers are out-and-out puppets who have no independence at all, the most important criterion of a non-aligned country. Their regime maintained with the bayonet of the US imperialists is a tool for executing the masters' political, economic and military lines.

They have turned south Korea into a military base for the US imperialists and are imploring the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops. Our era of independence demands the withdrawal of foreign imperialist troops. But only such scums of history are begging for the permanent presence of the US troops.

Dependence upon foreign forces is the way of their existence.

For their long-term office, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are seeking the permanent division of the nation by the foreign forces and an adventurous nuclear war against the northern half of the Republic.

They are savagely suppressing the south Korean people demanding democracy and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. They have turned the whole of south Korea into a blood-reeking military prison, and suppress human rights most harshly in the world. It is not fortuitous that the world people call the traitor Pak Jung Hi "chief warder."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed an indelible crime against the non-alignment movement as an executor of the imperialist policy against the national-liberation movement.

It is well known that they threw several hundred thousand south Korean young and middle-aged people into the US imperialists' war of aggression in Viet Nam as mercenaries to oppose the Vietnamese people's anti-US, national-salvation war of resistance and perpetrate brutal genocide, destruction and plunder.

Each time the Israeli Zionists started their war of aggression in the Middle East, they blasphemed against the just struggle of the Arab peoples and supported the aggressors in every way. It is also well known that during the fourth Middle East War in 1973, they sent scores of "F4-Phantom pilots" to Israel and had a confab to dispatch their "ground volunteers."

They boast of their special relations with the Israeli aggressors and oppose together with them the just cause of the Arab peoples at international meetings.

As a stooge of imperialism, they are opposing the national-liberation cause of the peoples in southern Africa, too.

They, maintaining close "relations" with the racist Vorster clique in South Africa, are slandering the sacred liberation struggle of the South African natives against apartheid, supporting the bloody suppression by the

Cunning Tricks to Maintain the Old International Economic Order

The imperialists are sophisticating against the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples' just struggle to establish a new international economic order.

They say that as the tri-continental countries would suffer the "heaviest blow" from the establishment of a new order they should "maintain" the present one.

This pure sophistry only reveals their evil scheme to continue to plunder these countries by concealing the predatory nature of the old order and maintaining it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system and an important lever of imperialism for domination and control, exploitation and plunder."

The imperialists who dominated the world and controlled the destiny of the tri-continental peoples in the past set up an unequal predatory order to trample down their sovereignty and exploit and plunder them. Using this order, they put international trade and currency and many other spheres under their control and decided international economic issues in their favour for their exploitation and plunder of the tri-continental peoples. They used the old order to rob these countries of their rich resources even after national independence and the fruits of their peoples' labour.

Trade, an important lever of exploitation and plunder for them, is enough to show the cruelty of imperialist plunder.

They price their industrial goods excessively high and raw materials and primary products of these countries very low and their gap is growing bigger.

The prices of primary products exported by these countries in 1970 fell by 4 per cent as against 1950. In the same period those of goods exported by the imperialists rose by 44 per cent and in 1972 by 65 per cent.

For example, the Latin-American countries bought a jeep for 14 bags of coffee in 1954 but 43 bags in 1969. They exchanged a ton of crude rubber for 6.39 tons of newspaper in 1955 but 2.13 tons in 1972.

Through this unequal exchange the imperialists made profits of 98,300 million dollars for 12 years until 1972. But the tri-continental countries suffered a loss of 23,300 million dollars for two years 1971 and 1972.

The imperialists who exclusively control the capitalist market sharply drop the prices of raw materials and primary products exported by these countries through price manipulations.

The price of Brazilian coffee on the New York market was 74.43 dollars for 100 pounds in April 1974 but 64.66 dollars in November 1975. The price of Latin-American cotton fell from 82 cents for a pound in January 1974 to 35 cents in January 1975. In 1974 the imperialist monopolies cut the copper price by more than 50 per cent on the international market.

All this shows that the old international economic order harms the national interests of the tri-continental peoples and is the source of their miseries and sufferings.

It is clear to everyone that the establishment of a new international economic order will eliminate the source.

Exploitation and plunder is essential to the existence of the capitalist system.

The imperialists lost colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America in face of the powerful national liberation struggle of the people there and have become unable to plunder them in an open and shameless way as before. They rely on these countries for most of raw materials and fuel. The destruction of the old international economic order amounts to cutting their life line. This will prove a blow to them. That is why they are employing all conceivable means such as appeasement and deception, split and alienation, and threat and blackmail to stop the tri-continental peoples' just struggle for a new international economic order.

The struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples to abolish the old international economic order and set up a new one is a fight to put an end to imperialist economic aggression and plunder and achieve the independent development and prosperity of their countries. It is a just battle reflecting the trend of the times and their desire and aspiration.

The tri-continental countries including the non-aligned countries are calling for the improvement of the present unequal trade conditions and an end to unreasonable pricing, the sovereignty of their resources and economic activities, a radical reform in the international currency system in the interest of their development, and for equality in the solution of the international economic issues.

In order to meet these demands, they are taking concerted action at the UN and other international meetings, dealing blows to the imperialists.

They formed the international and regional cooperation organizations including the Petroleum-Exporting Countries' Organization and are struggling to exercise their legitimate rights and to meet their demands in the international economic relations, strengthening solidarity and cooperation.

With no cunning tricks can the imperialists ever maintain the old international economic order.

Ours is an era of independence. The time has gone when the imperialists could control the destiny of the peoples at will.

The old international economic order should be replaced with a new one.

Pak Il Kwon

---

racists.

They are slinging mud at the worthy struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who are building a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and cunningly working to wreck the unity of the non-aligned countries. It is an open secret that the south Korean puppets now in many tri-continental countries under various names are operating at the dictates of their masters as agents of the imperialists' special service agencies. Everywhere they assist covertly and overtly the imperialists in their plots against non-aligned countries.

Everywhere they go there occur scandals such as fraud and bribery in succession, causing a worldwide sensation.

All their acts totally run counter to the ideal and object of the non-alignment movement.

No matter what cunning tricks they play to join in the non-alignment movement, the south Korean puppets cannot hide their true colours as a stooge of imperialism seeking to undermine the movement.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries will keep high vigilance against the puppets, closely follow their actions and never tolerate any attempt to undermine the non-alignment movement.

Gala Days of the Iraqi People

This year the Iraqi people greet the 20th anniversary of the July 14 Revolution and the 10th anniversary of the victorious July 17 Revolution which wrote a brilliant page into their history.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Iraqi people.

The proclamation of the Republic of Iraq and the victory of the July 17, 1968 Revolution were historic events which opened up a broad avenue for the Iraqi people to build a new society.

Since the proclamation of the Republic, particularly since the victory of the July 17 Revolution the Iraqi people have attained proud successes in their struggle to achieve the independent development of their country and build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Under the correct leadership of President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, they have attained national unity and are successfully building their national economy and culture, resolutely frustrating the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and the Zionists and the despicable acts of the domestic reactionaries.

They nationalized all the petroleum industry, set up new factories and enterprises in different parts of the country and are now promoting "agricultural revolution."

New changes have taken place also in education, culture and public health service.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes attained by the Iraqi people in the building of a new society and always express absolute support to and firm solidarity with them in their just cause."

Our people rejoice, as over their own, over the achievements made by the Iraqi people in their struggle for the country's prosperity and extend active support and solidarity to their just cause.

The Iraqi people, standing firmly in the ranks of the new-emerging countries fighting against imperialism and colonialism, are actively supporting the struggle of the oppressed people for freedom and liberation and struggling to crush the aggressive acts of the imperialists and Zionists, recover the national rights of the Palestinian people and uphold the national dignity of the Arab people.

The Korean and Iraqi peoples are closely united and cooperate with each other for the commonness of their past lots—they were oppressed and maltreated—and of their present struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The Iraqi people actively support our people's just struggle to pull out the US troops from south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country on the international arena including the UN General Assembly.

The Korean people who value the friendship and solidarity with the Iraqi people are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will be further promoted in all spheres.

They sincerely wish the Iraqi people greater success in their struggle to bring about the country's independent development, build a new prosperous Iraq and to defend the dignity of the Arab people.

LIBRETTO

The Flower Girl

A Revolutionary Opera
Based on the Classic Play of the Same Title

ACT IV

SCENE 1

At Ggot Bun's.

Sun Hui is sitting alone on the porch.

Women's duet *pangchang*:

Her mother left this accursed world
And her beloved sister was sold.

Women's *pangchang*:

Sun Hui is now all alone in the empty house.
Who is she waiting for today?

Sun Hui:

Whenever I hear the wind or the rustle of leaves
I think my sister may be coming back.
I wait and wait for her but she does not return
And only the dreary wind is blowing.

Baek Man and the middleman come and search the house.

Baek Man: Hey, Ggot Bun has come back, hasn't she?

Middleman: Your sister has returned, hasn't she?

Sun Hui: Oh, has she come home?

Baek Man and the middleman look disgusted and go away to continue their search. Sun Hui calls to her sister again and again. Dusk approaches. Exhausted, Sun Hui falls asleep, leaning against the roof-post. After a while Ggot Bun comes in, timidly looking around. She is carrying a small bundle.

Men's *pangchang*:

How has the elder sister come home?
She was sold to a place that was far away

And left her blind sister on her own.
She has just run away to see her brother.

Ggot Bun: Sun Hui, it's me.

Sun Hui: Sister, sister!

Ggot Bun: Be quiet or they'll catch me, Sun Hui.

Sun Hui is about to speak but keeps silent.

Ggot Bun: I'm going to see our brother. Go and stay at Yong Ran's house while I'm away.

Sun Hui:

No, no. Let me go with you!
No, I cannot be parted from you.

Ggot Bun:

I cannot take you along
Because I have run away.

Sun Hui: No! I won't stay here alone.

Sun Hui weeps.

Ggot Bun: Do you want me to be arrested then before I see our brother?

At her sister's words Sun Hui stops crying and pushes her sister away from her.

Sun Hui: You may go, sister.

Ggot Bun takes a jacket from her bundle and puts it in Sun Hui's hands.

Ggot Bun:

Change into this warm jacket
When the cold autumn wind blows.
In this jacket, which mother and then I wore,
You will feel mother's warm love.

Sun Hui takes it and turns round to hide her tears.

Sun Hui: Now you may go, sister.

Ggot Bun looks heartbroken at Sun Hui from behind and goes into the room holding Sun Hui to her side. Ggot Bun puts Sun Hui to bed and covers her with a quilt. Sun Hui turns her back as if insisting that her sister leave right away.

Women's *pangchang*:

Stars are sleeping in the sky.
Sleep in peace, my sister dear.
A long, long journey I start tonight,
With weeping heart I leave you here.

Ggot Bun comes from the room and lovingly touches Sun Hui's walking stick.

Ggot Bun:

Alone and motherless at home,
You'll think of me and cry in grief.
When you awake and find me gone,
How sorrowful your heart will be.

Ggot Bun makes up her mind to go to see her brother, leaving her poor sister alone. But her heart bleeds

Women's *pangchang*:

Cold rain fall or blizzard blow,
My love will comfort you.
When you hear the wind blowing, know
Your sister thinks of you.

Mixed grand *pangchang*:

In the sorrow of their parting
These two sisters weep for woe.

During the *pangchang* Ggot Bun dries her tears and leaves home. Sun Hui pretends to fall asleep. But she gets up and hurriedly goes out as the sound of her sister's footsteps dies away. She finds her stick and climbs a hill in the direction in which her sister has gone.

Sun Hui: Sister!

The stage darkens.

SCENE 2

At the Foot of a Mountain.

As the stage grows light, we see a road. A winding trail stretches far up into the mountains. Ggot Bun appears, dragging her tired feet and carrying another pair of straw sandals in her hand.

Women's *pangchang*:

Who can imagine the effort it costs her,
Travelling to a strange land so many miles,
So many rivers and mountains crossing!
Clouds float past in the boundless sky.

A blind old woman passes by led by her granddaughter. Ggot Bun watches them with sympathy and gives the old woman her spare sandals. The old woman thanks Ggot Bun. Gazing at the roadside flowers and at the flying birds, Ggot Bun sings a song.

Ggot Bun:

The wayside flowers are wet with tears
And the birds in the sky seem strange to me.
The yearning for my brother urges me on,
Concern for my sister is restraining me.

Ggot Bun resumes walking in her determination to see her brother.

Women's *pangchang*:

She is already far away from home
But her goal is still far out of sight.
The birds are now flying back home to their nests
But again she must sleep in the open tonight.

Mixed grand *pangchang*:

Her eyes are red with tears of blood
As she makes her way through an alien land.

As the background changes during the *pangchang*, we see a ferry. A ferryboat arrives. Ggot Bun gets off the boat. She looks back far into the sky and continues walking.

The stage darkens.

ACT V

SCENE 1

At the Prison.

Ggot Bun gives her spare straw sandals to a blind old woman whom her granddaughter leads by the hand

As the stage lightens, we see the barefooted political prisoners in chains, returning from hard labour. Ggot Bun appears, trying to spot her brother among them.

Prisoners' chorus:

How many years of our painful lives
We've spent behind bars
In heavy chains
Far away from those we love!

Mixed chorus:

Ah! The wrath of a people ruined sears our hearts,
For the wings of our liberty are broken.

The prisoners are seething with resentment. Families are waiting outside the prison to meet the prisoners. Ggot Bun joins them.

Families' chorus:

We've come so many miles to see those we love,
For whom we're yearning even in dreams.
But we are unable to see each other
For the cruel iron gate stands in between.

Chorus of families and prisoners:

Ah! The wrath of a people ruined sears our hearts.
When will the shackles of bondage be broken!

As the chorus ends, prison guards appear at the gate.

Prison guard: Silence! Or you shall not see your own folk. Come forward now one by one, as you are called.

Families enter the prison with cards as they are called. Ggot Bun waits impatiently for her name to be called. The prison guard calls out three persons, and says this is all for today and urges all the rest to return.

Ggot Bun (clutching the prison guard's sleeve): **What about my brother? Please check.**

Prison guard: Who is your brother?

Ggot Bun: Kim Chol Yong.
Prison guard: Kim Chol Yong?

As if he had heard the name before, the prison guard opens his register and glances down it. He apparently notices the name. He gives a wink to the other prison guard and casts a sharp sidelong glance at Ggot Bun.

Even a roost is denied to Ggot Bun who has lost brother

Prison guard: Your brother is dead. Go away!

Ggot Bun clings to the prison guard's sleeve as he turns to go back inside and she repeats her inquiry. The prison guard savagely pushes her away and locks the grill. Ggot Bun clutches the grill and calls out her brother's name in a pitiful voice.

Ggot Bun: Brother!

Mixed grand *pangchang*:

Ah....

People support Ggot Bun and show their sympathy.

Ggot Bun:

All my hope has vanished now,
Whom can I approach for help!

Families' chorus:

Why does sorrow upon sorrow
Her young heart assail!

Mixed grand *pangchang*:

Tears and tears are flooding over
In and out of jail.

Ggot Bun: Brother!

Ggot Bun races to the seashore. There is a sound of raging waves. Ggot Bun climbs upon a rock and calls out her brother's name, weeping.

Men's grand *pangchang*:

Everywhere are tears being shed
In this world of woes.
Under sombre skies oppressed,
No way out she knows.

Ggot Bun:

However hard I seek and call
There's not a gleam of hope.
When will my anger be allayed!
When shall it end, my woe!

Mixed grand *pangchang*:

Whether going east or west,
She by misfortune is beset.

Ggot Bun collapses by the rock and falls asleep.

SCENE 2

Ggot Bun has a dream. In her dream stars twinkle and then Ggot Bun's house is seen. Flower fairies start to dance around the flowering tree.

Women's duet *pangchang*:

See the pretty flowering tree
All in splendid blossom covered,
Which I tended lovingly,
Waiting six years for my brother.

Women's *pangchang*:

Her true love has come to bloom.
Now she meets again her brother.
Joyfully under skies of blue
See the blossom sway with pleasure.

Flower fairies watch Ggot Bun sleeping. Sun Hui stands on tiptoe by the flowering tree and compares her height with it. Ggot Bun dances with her sister. Their brother appears and looks for Sun Hui. Sun Hui opens her eyes and can see again. What Sun Hui sees is unfolded before us. It is a vast golden garden filled with flowers, glittering crystals and jewels. The homeland is liberated and is prospering greatly. Ggot Bun and her brother are overjoyed, they hug Sun Hui. Flower fairies wish them happiness.

Women's grand *pangchang*:

Darkness vanishes forever,
Freedom and light the new days bring.

Mixed trio *pangchang*:

Dear brother and sisters come together
And of happiness they sing.

Women's *pangchang*:

With masses of flowers new spring has come
Across this golden garden land.
Dear brother and sisters come together
And in a land now free they dance.

As the dance reaches its climax, the wind suddenly rises and dark clouds gather menacingly. Sun Hui is caught up in the furious wind. She becomes blind again and disappears. Her brother rushes out to

Ggot Bun meets with her brother and sister in a dream

find Sun Hui in the violent storm. Ggot Bun is left alone and wanders about to look for Sun Hui and her brother.

Mixed grand *pangchang*:
Ah....

Flower fairies awake Ggot Bun from her dream before they vanish. Ggot Bun wakes up and looks around.

Ggot Bun: Sun Hui! Brother!
Ggot Bun steps forward anxiously.

The stage darkens.

SCENE 3

By the Roadside.

Upstage we see Ggot Bun coming over a rise through a raging snowstorm. Pushing against the furious wind Ggot Bun comes into a street where there is an inn.

Women's *pangchang*:

Weary, broken-hearted, ill,
She is deep in a hostile winter.
She went to drown herself in the sea
But turned back, thinking of her sister.

Ggot Bun:

With father, mother and brother gone,
I have only my blind sister left.
Who shall greet me returning home!
The landlord eager for my arrest.

Travellers enter the inn. Ggot Bun also approaches the inn but turns back, remembering that she has no money. The snowstorm grows fiercer. Ggot Bun goes to sleep, leaning against a power line pole.

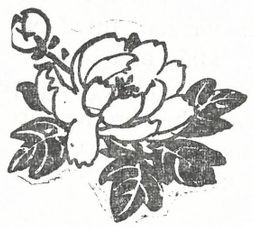
Women's *pangchang*:

With nowhere in the world to rest,
She spends the night out in the cold.
The inn is warm but, penniless,
The young girl leans against a pole.

In the distance a night train comes out of a tunnel and follows the curving side of a mountain.

The stage darkens.

(To Be Continued)



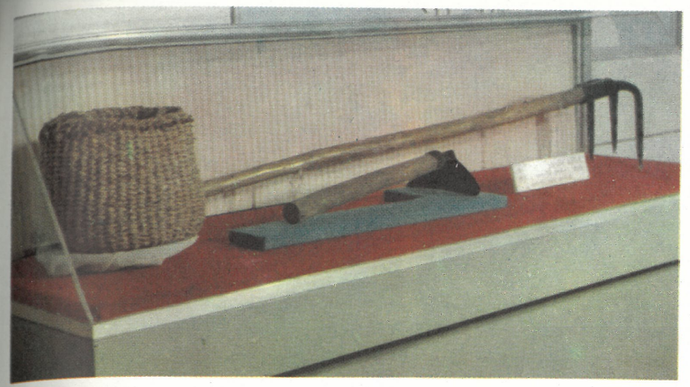
HISTORIC REVOLUTIONARY PLACE ASSOCIATED WITH WAR VICTORY

The underground office and historic mementoes used by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the Fatherland Liberation War

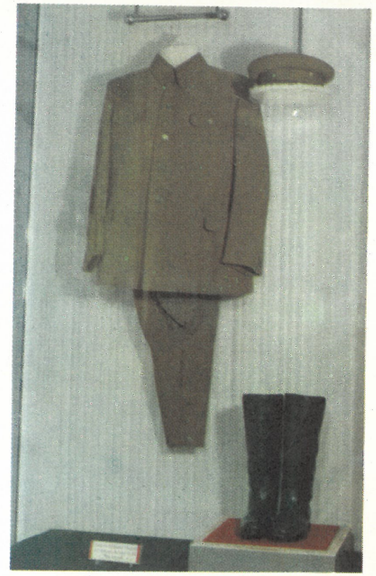
The fountain pen and other things for desk work used by Comrade Supreme Commander in signing the Korean Armistice Agreement

The microphones used by the great leader at the 5th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The telephones used by the great leader in guiding the Cabinet work



Farm implements used by the great leader when he helped peasants in their farming while giving on-the-spot guidance in the countryside



The uniform, cap and boots worn by the great leader

The general blueprint for the rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang which the great leader examined, pointing out the concrete orientation, during the Fatherland Liberation War

"Women of the Namgang Village"

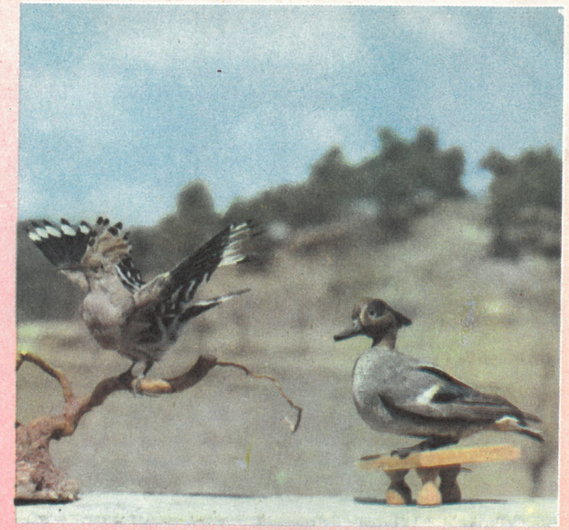
This painting "Women of the Namgang Village" depicts strong-hearted and brave women who come home across a stream, carrying rice they cut all night under the very nose of the enemy. It vividly shows the heroism, self-sacrifice and indomitable fighting spirit displayed by the Korean women in the rear for the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

They dauntlessly wade across the icy stream of late autumn through a shower of shells and bombs. We can read in their faces their boundless loyalty to Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung who said "the struggle for food is a struggle for the victory at the front" and their unusual determination and strong fighting spirit to defend firmly the fatherland from the enemy even at the cost of their lives.

The women forcing their way across the stream, the big bull fording with all its might, explosions of shells shaking the stream and the raging water—all these show clearly the fierceness of the war and the lofty inner world of the fighting Korean people. The heroine of the painting is a girl. She holds a rifle firmly in her hand, her eyes are burning with hatred for the US imperialist aggressors, and all her senses are on the strain. This detailed, vivid description makes the motif of this work as clear as we see.

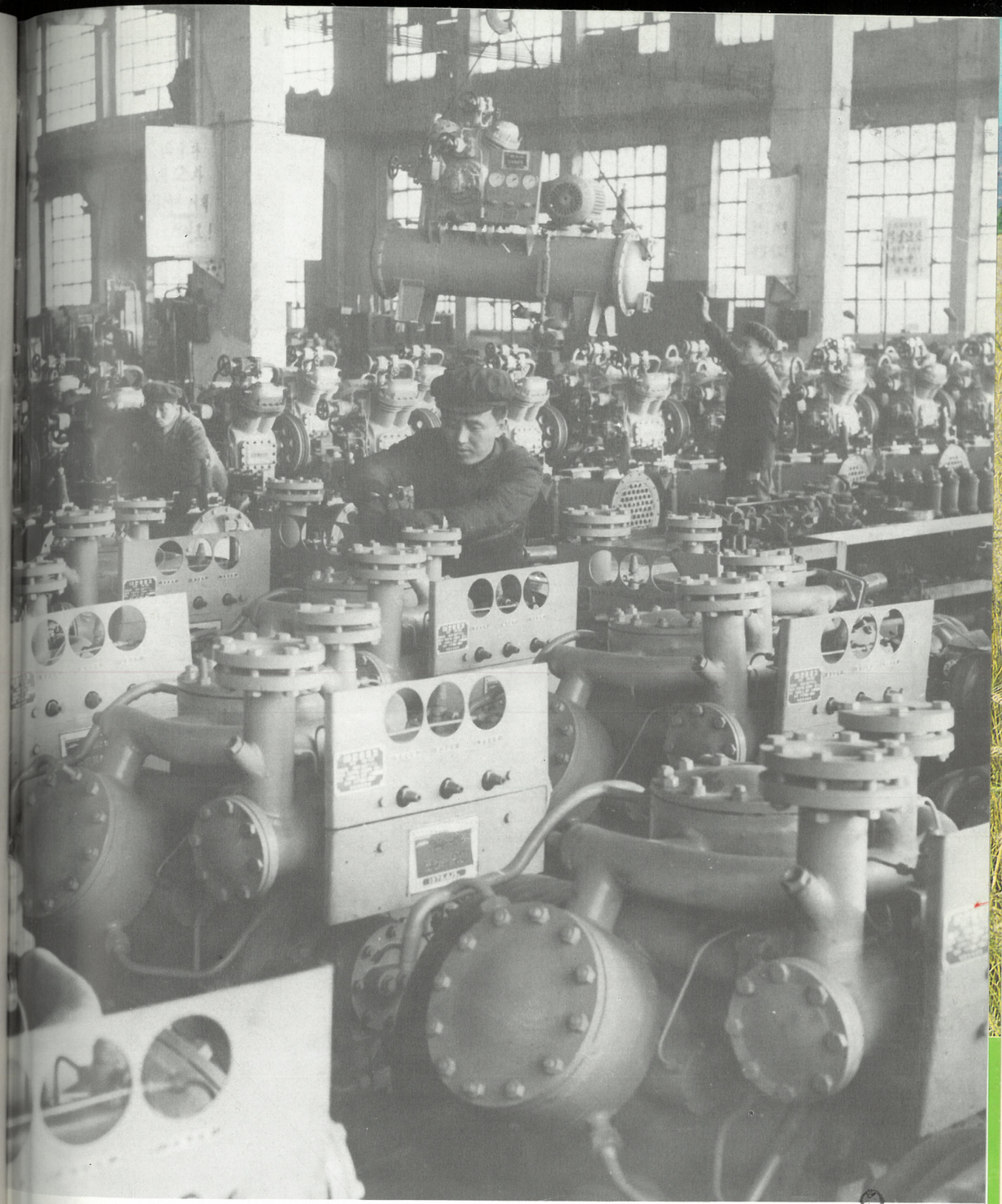
For Better Stuffed Animals

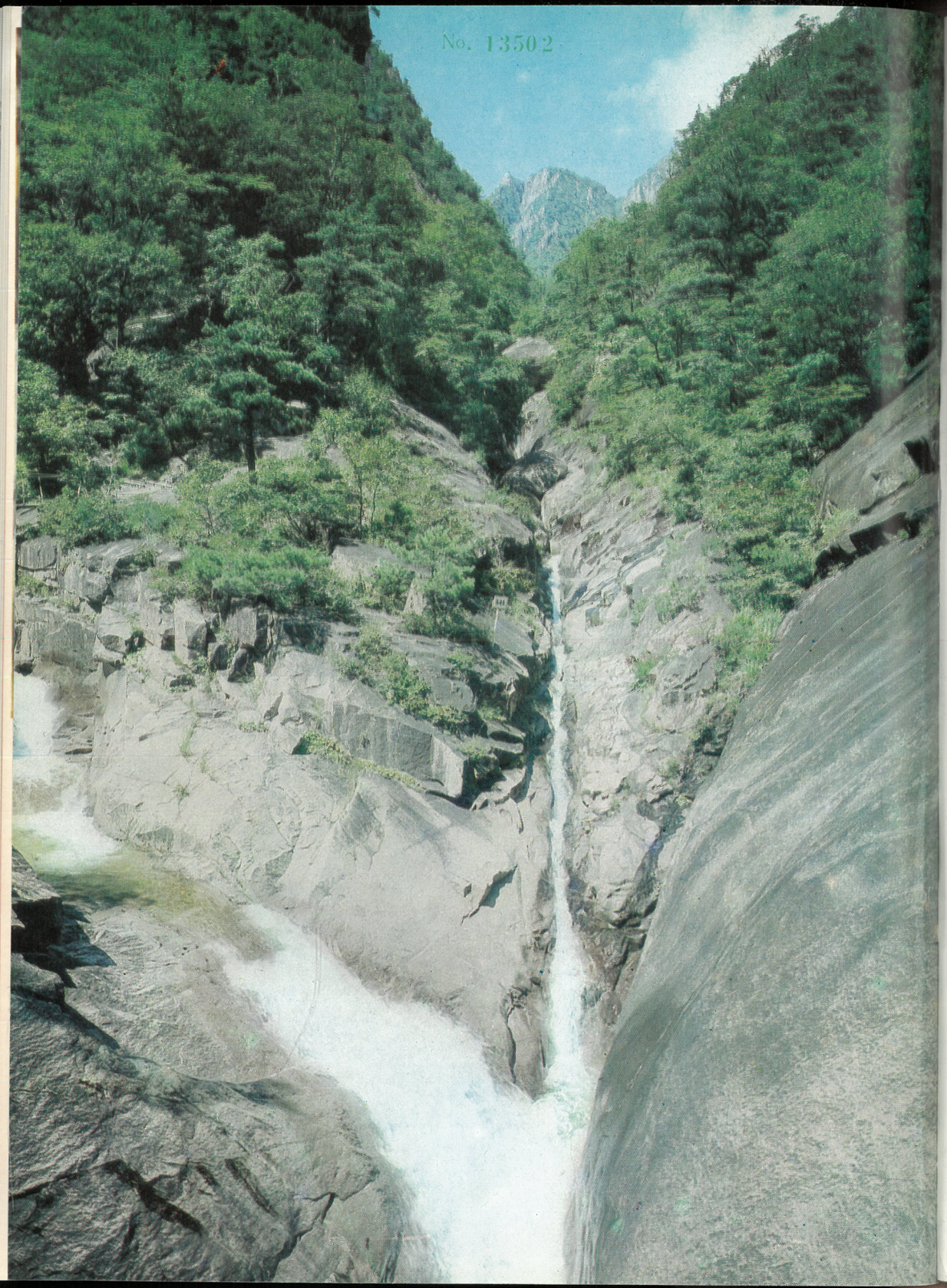
Various birds are stuffed in large numbers



Mammals are stuffed better

Another big wild boar has been shot




No. 13502

Korea Today

Supplement to Issue No. 7, 1978

Comment on Splittist's "Economic Cooperation Plan"

Pyongyang, DPRK